The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 92. MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Dr. Kenealy will sail for America in June.

—The Mississippi Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Saturday.

—Miss Braddon talks of making a tour in America and giving public readings.

—Ex-Gov. Franklin Polk, of Missouri, died suddenly early yesterday morning.

—The base ball season opened here on Saturday with quite an interesting game.

—Dom Pedro wont be lionized, and he takes an emphatic way of declaring his intentions.

—Mr. Ingenone, Director of the Central Bank, of Antwerp committed suicide on Saturday.

—Gen. Schenck says the roast beef of sad Young America is better than that of merry Old England.

—Regulations will be prepared at the Treasury Department to-day for the issue of silver currency.

—The rink fever is spreading rapidly in Paris. Three or four new skating establishments are projected.

—The first passenger train over the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad from Pueblo to Emore, reached that point at one o'clock Saturday.

—Ella M. Callinan, of Corning, New York, was shot dead by her lover, John McNamara yesterday. Jealousy was the cause of the murder. The murderer escaped.

—The election of M. Rouhers from Agricio having been annulled, Prince Jerome Napoleon announces himself as a candidate for the vacant seat in the French Assembly.

—The court martial to try Gen. Reynolds and Captain Munroe, will be held at Fort Russell on April 25th, orders having been so issued on Saturday.

—Talmage is being taught by Arbuckle to play the cornet, and the *Sun* hopes he will exhibit his new accomplishments in his sermons, ending passages of his sermons with a harmonious blare.

—There is an old German proverb to the effect that a great war leaves the country with three armies—an army of cripples, an army of mourners and an army of thieves. "'Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true."

—Advices from London on Saturday state that the weather is still wintertish there. The recent snow storm in England was the heaviest of the winter, and in some parts of the country was the heaviest for many years.

—At a meeting of railroad managers held in Chicago on Saturday, the various lines east Louisville decided to enter into "pool" arrangements on all competitive business. An executive committee was appointed to carry out this plan.

—The House on Saturday discussed the question of its own powers to retain the contumacious Kilbourn, in defiance of the writ issued by Judge Cartter, without coming to a conclusion. Meanwhile Sergeant-at-Arms has the witness in keeping.

—Winslow is reported to have written to a friend in Boston to the effect that if the Government fails to extradite him he shall return to this country as soon as he is released, and that he will "make it hot" for some of his old friends. This is threatening.

—The Czar Alexander and the Czarowitch Alexander Alexandrovitch, are reported not to be on good terms with each other. The difference between the pro-Germanism of the Czar and the Nativism of his son, is said to be at the bottom of the family quarrel.

—A special to the London *Standard*, dated Alexandria, Saturday, says reports have been received that the Egyptian army has been surrounded by the Abyssinians, that its situation is critical, and that Abyssinia demanded indemnity for the expenses of the war.

—Count Herbert de Bismarck, eldest son of the Chancellor of the German Empire, has demanded in marriage the only daughter of Princess Hatzfeld Wildemburg, heiress of the vast properties situated in Austria belonging to the Dietrichstein family. The Count has met with difficulties from the fact that the Princess is a Roman Catholic.

—Mayor Rawle, of Erie, State Treasurer-elect, had a jolly time with his neighbors a few evenings ago at his residence, where the Councils and personal friends gathered to give him a farewell serenade on leaving them for the cares of official life at Harrisburg. Wine and eloquence flowed freely, and the inspiring song helped to make the occasion one for grateful memories. He will enter upon his duties as State Treasurer on the first Monday of May.

—The counsel for W. O. Avery asked on Saturday for a delay of ten days in making out a commitment, as a petition had been sent to Washington asking Avery's transfer to some Eastern Penitentiary. The Court seemed to look upon the request as an extremely transparent dodge to keep Avery out of the Penitentiary, and as the District Attorney refused to second the request, and was not granted. Avery and McDonald went to prison yesterday.

—The Nashville Life Insurance Company and the Old Fellow's Widow and Orphan's Life Insurance Company, both suspended at Nashville on Saturday. By the State Insurance Commissioner it appears that the available assets of the Nashville Life are $289,875. The liabilities, according to the standard of the account of the account of 1875—$318,760. The company propose reissuing policies. The available assets of the Widow and Orphan Life, $298,000; liabilities over $400,000.

—The *Herald* will publish to-day a special from Augusta, Me., giving the statement of James H. Hager, of Richmond, Me., to the effect that in 1865 he purchased $13,000 of stocks and bonds of the Littlebrook and Fort Smith Railroad on the recommendation of Mr. Blaine. It was a good investment, paying $10,000. In 1872, upon telling Mr. Blaine that the investment turned out badly, he (Blaine) offered to take them off his hands, and did so, paying him $10,000. Mr. Hager says there was not the slightest political significance in the transaction.

—The Chicago Common Council held a protracted meeting on Saturday which reruited in a declaration that the recent town meeting was null and void because of frauds. The Council then appointed a new set of town officers. Mayor Colvin has not yet handed in his resignation as requested, but he will publish to-day a two column defence of his administration. He gives a list of the officers appointed by him, and challenges unfavorable comparison with those made by former officials.

—Blanc in his speech at Paris on Saturday stated that Geslen, the champion French rower, had promised to take part in the regatta at Philadelphia, and would take with him four companions, or if that number is unattainable, two, or go alone. Blanc estimated the expenses of each workman delegate to the Centennial at $300, and said it would be necessary to raise $10,000 in addition to the sum voted by the municipality and the subvention, which would probably be granted by the Chambers.

—It is true that Mr. Stewart has honored womanhood by the boundless trust he has displayed in the discretion of his widow; true also that he has bestowed one of the most splendid rewards ever granted to faithful and single-minded service in his bequest to Judge Hilton. He has remembered with princely liberality the devotion to his interest of the men who helped to guide the complicated mechanism of his business, and two of the friends of his early days have shared his bounty in a manner which is as generous as are the sentiments by which the legacy is accompanied. That is much to say of any man, even of the owner of forty millions. But still there are many who will compare the work of a man of moderate fortune like Peter Cooper with that of a man of untold resources like A. T. Stewart, and will regret that the greatdry goods merchant should not have given the city to which he owed so much some better reasons than he appears to have done for holding him in lasting honor.—*New York Times.*

—The wave of official corruption has reached Greece, and civil and ecclesiastical officials have been tried and punished for their misdeeds. The investigations in which they were caught proceeded from the usual party quarrel. The Bulgaris Ministry, on their overthrow, were also once pitched upon as fair game by their opponents, and steps taken to open the doors that hid their conduct from public view. The result was more striking than was expected, even by those who led the movement. Both Church and State were found to be tainted with corruption, and offices were awarded and matters conducted much on the Babcock-Belknap principle. This exposure will complicate matters still more in Greece. The King is not over popular, and Denmark and Russia do not agree as to the policy to be pursued by the authorities. The King is a son of the King of Denmark, the Queen a neice of the Czar of Russia. The Czar, being the head of the Greek Church, will naturally wish to support that religious organization in Greece, but his feeling is not shared by the King of Denmark, who is Protestant, not Greek. This places the King between two fires, and has a tendency to weaken his administration. When to this is added the fact that the finances of Greece are in a dilapidated condition, the troubles of King George can be fully measured. He has intimated a desire to abdicate and return to the North. But Russia objects to this. The Czar wants a friend in the south of Europe, especially at this juncture of affairs. But while King George is on the throne such examples as those recently made of corrupt officials in his realm will have a good effect in purifying the political atmosphere.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Arrival of the Emperor of Brazil.

He Declines a Public Reception.

A Call Issued to Form a New Political Party.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1876.

Arrival of Dom Pedro.

The steamship Hevelius, bearing the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, entered the lower bay about noon. The batteries fired a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the royal party, and the Brazilian corvette honored the Emperor by a royal salute, as did the United States frigate Minnesota. Secretaries Fish, Robeson and Taft, Vice Admiral Reardon, General Sherman, the Brazilian Minister, with the Brazilian Centennial Commissioners and a large party met the Emperor's steamer in the steamer Alert. The Custom House and city officials went down the bay in a Government cutter, and delivered the tender of the hospitalities of the city, made through Mayor Wickham. The Marine Band, on the Alert, greeted the Emperor with the Brazilian National hymn, and Secretary Fish made a brief address of welcome.

The Alert was gaily decked with flags, and the Brazilian imperial ensign was run to the main top. The flags on all public buildings and hotels are flying in honor of the Emperor's arrival.

The Emperor and Empress landed at pier 2, East river, took a carriage, and were driven to their hotel, thus avoiding the great crowd awaiting them at the Twenty-fourth street landing, North river, where the members of the Cabinet and other officials left the steamer.

The Political Campaign.

A call has been issued for a conference to be held in this city on the 15th of May to consider what may be done to secure the election of men in the national election to the highest offices of the republic, whose character and ability will satisfy the exigencies of the present situation, protect the honor of the American name, prevent the national election of the centennial year from becoming a mere choice of evils, and satisfy the popular desire for genuine reform. The call is signed by Wm. Cullen Bryant, Theodore D. Woolsey, Alex. H. Bullock, Horace White and Carl Schurz.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1876.

A. T. Stewart's Estate.

It appears that in addition to the power of attorney given Judge Hilton to manage her estate, Mrs. Stewart yesterday filed in the Register's office a transfer and assignment of all her late husband's share in the business of A. T. Stewart & Co., as well as his property, real and personal, except the real estate included in the city of New York, to Judge Hilton for the sum of $1,000,000. Both instruments are dated April 14, 1876.

Dom Pedro,

accompanied by the Empress and suite, attended divine service at St. Patrick's Cathedral this morning. The Emperor and Empress were given seats in the sanctuary within the railing. Solemn high mass was celebrated, and Vicar General Quinn, on behalf of Cardinal McCloskey, who is sick, welcomed their majesties to this country, and congratulated them on their prosperous voyage. He prayed that the remainder of their journey would be equally prosperous and happy. Large crowds were both inside and outside the church to catch a glimpse of the Imperial visitors. After church they were driven through Central Park.

Fatal Explosion.

A shell recovered from the wreck of the Merrimac exploded at the Portsmouth (Va.) Navy Yard on Saturday, killing two negroes and severely wounding several others.

At the Hippodrome.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Dom Pedro, accompanied by his suite and the Brazilian Minister, visited the Hippodrome to-night. The visitors were given seats on the platform to the right of Mr. Moody.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1876.

HOUSE.

A Charge Against the Journal Clerk.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the charge that Smith, Journal Clerk of the House, offered to prosecute additional bounty claims for a commission.

Smith, the Journal Clerk, handed in an explanatory letter to the Speaker, which was read. He states that being at home in New Hampshire at the recent election, he saw that the additional bounty bill was before the House, and made up his mind if the bill passed to resign his official position and follow his profession as attorney, and in that view prepared and issued a circular making the offer referred to.

Mr. MORRISON offered an amendment to Mr. White's resolution, referring Smith's communication to the Committee on Rules, with instructions to ascertain whether Smith had violated any law or done any act inconsistent with his position as employe of the House. Agreed to.

Committee Reports.

Mr. DOUGLAS, Chairman of the Select Committee on Freedman's Bank, reported a bill to amend the charter of that institution. Made a special order for Saturday next.

Mr. KNOTT, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill to provide for the administering of oaths in impeachment trials. Passed.

Mr. SINGLETON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, and moved that they be concurred in. Recommitted.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution in the *habeas corpus* case of Hallet Kilbourne, the recusant witness in the real estate pool investigation, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to make a careful return to the writ, setting out the cause of the detention of Kilbourne and retain custody of his body, and not to produce it before a Judge or Court without further order of the House.

Mr. LYNDE, a member of the Judiciary Committee, offered on behalf of the minority a substitute for the resolution, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to make a careful return to the writ of *habeas corpus* that the prisoner is duly held by authority of the House of Representatives in proceedings against him for contempt, and to take with him the body of Kilbourne before the Court when making such return.

After considerable debate Mr. HUNTER stated that he had just been informed by the Sergeant-at-Arms that he had appeared before the Judge this morning, and that the hearing of the case had been postponed till next Tuesday. He therefore gave notice that he would call the previous question on Monday at three o'clock.

The House then adjourned.

BLAINE VINDICATED.

Hon. Joseph Medill, of Chicago, Again Interviewed—He Explains What Cincinnati Conference.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The conference between Hon. Joseph Medill, Mr. Richard Smith and three other gentlemen at Cincinnati having led to many misstatements, alike unjust to Hon. James G. Blaine and the gentlemen named, an agent of the Associated Press interviewed Mr. Medill again to-day on that subject, and received the following statement: It is true I was invited to Cincinnati about a month ago to read some statements quietly circulating in Democratic circles in Washington in reference to Blaine's alleged connection with some Union Pacific Railroad bonds. It was said the Democrats were holding the scandal back to expose it at the Cincinnati convention, or after it in case Mr. Blaine was nominated. The whole charge, as far as my informant had learned it, was related in the presence of four gentlemen. It was agreed that Mr. Blaine should be confidentially apprised at once of the nature of the scandal. Any other course would be wrong. Mr. Richard Smith consented to lay the whole matter before Mr. Blaine in a private letter. He did so nearly a month ago. If Mr. Blaine answered his letter I have not heard of it. If any correspondence has passed between Mr. Blaine and myself in regard to the foregoing matter, Mr. Blaine is at liberty to make it public.

The Railway Freight Question.

CHICAGO, April 15.—At a meeting of managers of the pool last evening the committee appointed to make a table of distances for Eastern rates made a report, which was adopted. The committee reported that it was unable to devise any plan by which uniform rates could be maintained, and therefore did not recommend any. This decision was reached in consequence of the fact that the Grand Trunk Railroad would act independently of the pool. A new classification of freights was also arranged. Most of the articles placed in the special class were put back in the fourth class. Beyond this no important changes were made.

DOM PEDRO.

Arrival of His Brazilian Majesty in the Metropolis—He Declines, Imperatively, Even Mild Diplomatic Courtesies—The Scenes Attendant Upon His Arrival—Enjoying Henry V. at Booth's Theatre.

Dom Pedro II. de Alcantara, Emperor of Brazil, arrived in New York harbor on Saturday, on the steamer Hevelius, landed without display at Martin's stores in Brooklyn early in the afternoon, and thence was conveyed to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where apartments had been prepared for him. The tug George Birbeck was the first vessel to reach the side of the Hevelius, but the party who were on board were not allowed on the steamer owing to the non-arrival of the Health Officer. About this time the officials at Fort Wadsworth became aware that the steamer bringing the Emperor had entered the bay, and although the fort had been passed, a salute of thirty-six guns was fired. The officer at Fort Hamilton had been prepared to give a similar salute, but through a mistake of some nature not a gun was fired. By this time a number of boats were seen coming down the bay, and all on board were on the *qui vive* in an endeavor, which for some time proved useless, to discover the man-of-war Alert, which it was announced would be present to properly salute and receive Dom Pedro. Dr. Thompson then boarded the Hevelius, and as soon as he was on the deck of the steamer he was introduced to his Majesty. The Doctor inquired after the health of the royal passenger, and his Majesty answered that he was in good health, and had enjoyed his voyage very much. The party on board the George Birbeck were then allowed on the steamer. They were as follows: The Brazilian Minister, H. P. De Carvalho Borges, the Brazilian General, Dr. Salvador de Mendonca, and the Brazilian Centennial Commissioners. The revenue cutter P. G. Washington then drew alongside the Hevelius, bringing on board the following Custom House officers: General Arthur, Colonel Burton, and Inspectors Benjamin and Mitchell. It was intended then to steam up the bay, but the man-of-war Alert coming in sight the order was countermanded, and the Hevelius remained at anchor.

Arrival of the Reception Party.

In a short time the Alert drew near the steamer, and as she passed by the stern of the Hevelius about thirty "jack tars" in white jackets and black trousers manned the yards, while the Navy yard Band played the national Brazilian anthem. A salute of thirteen guns was fired at the same time, the mariners on the man-of-war being drawn up in line, with Secretaries Robeson, Fish, and Taft, Vice Admiral Rowan and General Hancock in the stern of the vessel. The Alert then hove to, and the officials, taking the Navy Yard tug, approached the Hevelius. After some delay they came on board. The Emperor, seemingly unconcerned, stood a few feet from the gangway ready to be introduced. The Brazilian Minister stood by his side, and as Secretary of State Fish, leading the party, came up the side of the vessel and on to the deck, he was introduced to Dom Pedro, who, not understanding the name, said, "Fesh, fesh." The Minister again pronounced the name, and the Emperor said: "Secretary Fish, I have great pleasure in making your acquaintance." Secretary Fish then, shaking the Emperor's hand, said:

"The President of the United States has deputed the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by the Vice Admiral of the Navy and a Major General of the Army, to greet your Imperial Majesty on your arrival upon our shores. He directed us to congratulate you upon the safe termination of your voyage, and to tender you his welcome and that of the people of the United States to this country. He anticipates a personal interview on the occasion of your visit to the seat of Government."

In reply, Dom Pedro said, "I thank you." The other members of the party were then introduced. The Emperor expressed his pleasure at the meeting, and grasped each one of them cordially by the hand. When all had been introduced, Dom Pedro, noticing that Gen. Sherman was not present, said, "Where is Sherman?" to which Secretary Fish replied, "He is off West." The Emperor then remained in conversation with the party for some time, during which Secretary Fish invited him and his suite to become guests on the Alert. This invitation was courteously but firmly declined by the Emperor, who, as he had intimated to various passengers on the vessel, preferred to remain in his own quarters and travel as a private gentleman. Referring to this in a subsequent conversation, he said: "The Emperor is in Brazil; I am only a private Brazilian citizen." After the declination of the invitation to go on the Alert, His Majesty turned to a group of passengers, entirely ignoring his visitors. While his back was turned the reception party went down the side of the vessel, boarded their tug and steamed for the Alert. On this tug drew near the Alert a ludicrous mistake occurred which was laughingly witnessed by the passengers of the Hevelius. The tug reached the side of the Alert, and the commanding officer, not knowing that the Emperor had declined the invitation, and supposing he was on the tug, drew up his marines on each side of the gangway, with the band stationed in the rear. The band began to play, but no Emperor appeared to appreciate the music.

The Trip Up the Bay.

The Hevelius then got under way, and proceeded on her way up the bay. During the trip the Emperor wandered over the ship, from group to group, inquiring about the various objects in the city which fell under his eye. Soon after the steamer was started Dom Pedro and his party retired below, where they partook of lunch. The Emperor sat at the middle of an end table, with the Empress on his left. The rest of the suite were arranged opposite. After lunch the party came on deck, and the Emperor, under the direction of various parties, continued searching out objects of interest in the city. He expressed himself as very much pleased with the various buildings and places shown him, and seemed to take a lively interest in these things, especially in public improvements. Nothing of special interest occurred during the trip until the Hevelius came opposite the Battery, where the United States frigate Minnesota was lying. Everybody expected that a salute would be fired by the Minnesota, but a mistake similar to that which occurred down the bay was made here. The commander of the frigate probably supposed that the Emperor was on board the Alert, which was by this time far in the rear, and did not, therefore, fire his salute until the latter vessel drew opposite. The Alert, after passing the Minnesota, went up the North river to Pier No. 24. Meanwhile the Hevelius steamed up to her wharf at the foot of Brooklyn. Here the news of the Emperor's arrival spread rapidly, and a great crowd were congregated on the pier. The police, however, kept them back, and a landing was effected without any serious trouble. The first man to cross the gang-plank was Mr. Harrah, who is a builder of tramways in Brazil. He rushed on board, and took care to afford these members of the royal party. He at last reached the Emperor by whom he was cordially welcomed. The Brazilian party then took carriages which were in waiting and crossed the ferry. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Lord Chamberlain occupied the first carriage. As the Empress reached the carriage and attempted to get into it she found that the step was too high for her. The Emperor and Lord Chamberlain thereupon raised a commotion, and the hack-driver stepping forward placed the cushion of his seat and a blanket below the step. The Empress was then assisted into the coach.

The Emperor has a tall, commanding figure, being six feet three inches in height. He is stout, though not disproportionately built, with a broad pair of shoulders. His head is large and his forehead broad. He has gray, almost white, hair, with long, full whiskers of the same color. He has a pleasant voice, and when he speaks English, which he does quite fluently, it is with a sharp accent. The Emperor was dressed in black broadcloth, and his coat was buttoned close to the neck. Saturday morning, as he came on deck, his hat was blown overboard, and during the remainder of the trip he wore a silk cap, navel pattern, with a very broad leather peak. The Empress, who is three years older than her husband, he being fifty-one, is about a head shorter than he, and very heavy. The Lord Chamberlain is a short, heavy man, of a pure Brazilian complexion and jet-black hair.

The Arrival at the Hotel.

Although he had been expected there was a comparatively small number of persons waiting at the Twenty-third street entrance of the hotel (the Fifth avenue) to see him on his arrival. About two o'clock there were, perhaps, one hundred and fifty persons assembled, and the crowd gradually increased until there were about three hundred, who remained until he made his appearance. The windows on the Twenty-third street side of the hotel were tolerably well filled with the guests of the house. But it was not until 4:30 o'clock that Dom Pedro finally made his appearance. As he did so there was a complete surprise, for it was generally supposed that he would land at the foot of West Twenty-third street, all eyes were turned in that direction. Suddenly a carriage driven rapidly up Fifth avenue turned abruptly into Twenty-third street and drew up at the hotel. The policemen on duty at the door had barely time to form a line to preserve an open space, when the door of the vehicle was opened and a foreign looking gentleman, with a traveling satchel slung around his shoulders, alighted. This was the Visconde do Bam-Retiro, Chamberlain to the Emperor. He was greeted by Councilor F. Lobez Netto, Vice President of the Brazilian Centennial Commission, who had been waiting in the doorway of the hotel and who had come from Philadelphia especially to meet the Emperor. Both gentlemen then turned and assisted the other occupants of the carriage to alight. First came the Emperor, who, after cordially shaking hands with Mr. Lopez Netto, looked about him, and seeing the crowd that surrounded them, took off his hat. The Empress, Dona Theresa Christain Maria, then descended from the carriage, followed by her maid of honor, Dona Josephina da Fonseca Costa. The Empress then took her husband's arm, and entered the house, followed by others. Shortly afterward the others of the suite arrived.

The Emperor's Suite.

The following gentlemen comprise the suite of the Emperor:

Chamberlain—Senhor L. P. De Conto Ferraz, Viscount of Bom-Retiro, Councilor of State, Senator from Rio de Janerio, ex-Secretary of the Interior, Vice President of the Brazilian National Exhibition, and President of the Imperial Institute of Agriculture of Rio de Janerio.

Gentleman in Waiting to the Empress—Senhor Joaquin Raymundo De Lamare, Vice Admiral and Adjutant General of the Navy.

Physician—Dr. Jose de Souza Fontes, Professor of Descriptive Anatomy of the Faculty of the Rio de Janerio, and Surgeon in Chief of the Brazilian Army.

Private Secretary—Dr. Louis Henning.

Assistant Treasurer of the Household—Arthur Teixeira de Macedo.

Gentleman in waiting to the Emperor—Senhor Paiva.

The Empress brings one Maid of Honor—Dona Josephina de Fonseca Costa.

Five male and two female domestics came with the royal party.

Welcome From President Grant.

Upon learning of the safe arrival of the Emperor in this city, President Grant immediately caused the following dispatch to be forwarded, which was delivered to the Emperor early Saturday evening before he went to the theatre:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1876.

The President of the United States begs to express his great satisfaction in learning of the safe arrival of his great and good friend, Dom Pedro de Alcantara, in the United States, and extends to him a sincere and friendly welcome on his own behalf and on behalf of the people of the United States.

JOHN L. CADWALADER,
Acting Secretary of State.

How the Evening was Spent.

After dinner the Emperor and Empress, with their suite, took carriages and drove to Booth's Theater. On the entrance of the Imperial party, a number of people who had gathered in the lobbies of the theater, greeted the distinguished guests with loud and prolonged applause and waving of handkerchiefs, in response to which his Majesty bowed his acknowledgements. The play was "Henry V." The Emperor from the start was evidently interested in the play, and paid close attention to the progress. Later in the evening, the Emperor, at the request of the management, went behind the scenes for a few moments, and inspected the machinery of the stage. They then left proscenium box, which was occupied by the Emperor and Empress during the evening, was richly draped with the American flag and appropriate floral offerings, with a canopy of Brazilian national colors. At the close of the third act the band struck up the Brazilian National Hymn, in acknowledgement of which the Emperor and Empress rose, and remained standing for several minutes, amid the continued applause of the entire audience. At the close of the play the Emperor and party returned to the hotel, where they were serenaded by Grafula's Seventh Regiment band under the direction of the Executive Committee, Commodore Alexander and others. In response to repeated calls, his Majesty, accompanied by the Empress, appeared at the window and bowed his thanks. At 12 P. M. the serenade ceased, and the immense throng in attendance dispersed. Order was maintained during the evening by 100 policemen.

The Imperial Programme.

The "interviewer" of course called upon the Emperor and gleaned from him the following outline of his programme:

"How long does Your Majesty intend to remain in the United States?"

"Till the 12th of July. I will go from New York to San Francisco by the Pacific Railway and return overland. It is my wish to visit all the States. I will go to California before the opening of the Philadelphia Exhibition, but will return in time to be present at the ceremony of the opening. My object is to pass over the plains before the hot weather comes on. I will stay in San Francisco five days to visit all the points of interest in the city."

"Will the Empress accompany Your Majesty to San Francisco?"

"No; the Empress will either remain in New York or Philadelphia, with Dr. de Souza Fontes and Vice Admiral Delamar. Only the Viscondo de Bom Retiro, Dr. Macedo and Dr. Henning will accompany me on my journey to San Francisco, because it will be necessary to travel very fast. It will be very tiresome. On my return I will visit Niagara, Montreal and the Mississippi. I want to see the chief centres of industry, to learn something that may be of use to my country when I return."

"Where will Your Majesty go when you leave the United States?"

"I will leave New York on the 12th of July by the Cunard line for England, where I will stay some time."

"What is your programme for Europe?"

"From England I will go to Paris, thence to Germany to the waters, where the Empress will remain while I go to Holland, Sweden and Russia. The summer months will be passed in the cold climates and the winter in the warm climates. December and January will be passed in Italy, fifteen days in Naples, fifteen days in Rome, fifteen days in Florence and fifteen days in Northern Italy. During my trip to Egypt I will ascend the Nile as far as the first waterfall. Afterward it is my intention to visit Asia Minor and Palestine. You see my visit in Europe is all arranged, but the programme for the United States is not yet made out."

"Your Majesty means to accomplish a great deal in a short time."

"Yes. I am always go-ahead."

"In fact, your Majesty is quite a Yankee."

"Yes, certainly, I am a Yankee. I always go ahead."

COAL MINERS' TROUBLES.

Everything Quiet at Massillon, O.—Threatened Attack on the Silver Creek Mines.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—The latest news from Massillon this afternoon reports everything quiet, although the new miners were badly demoralized with fear. No attempt has been made to again put new miners into the mines, as the striking miners are too numerous and rampant.

CLEVELAND, O., April 16.—Reports from Massillon, Ohio, to-day state that all is quiet at the mines. The strikers, after driving the miners from the works, disbanded and left the vicinity of the mines in squads of ten and under. No arrests of the injured men are seriously hurt. The coal company desire to put men in the mines again at once, and as the Sheriff of Stark county says he cannot afford them proper protection, they have appealed to the State, which will give them the desired aid. Adjutant General Wikoff and Attorney General Little are at Madison. It is stated on good authority that an organized force of from four to six hundred strikers will go to Silver Creek some day this week to drive out the miners who are working at reduced rates. The Sheriff of Wayne county will arrive at Massillon to-night to confer with General Wikoff in regard to the action necessary for the protection of the Silver Creek miners.

"CROOKED" WHISKY.

Sentences at Jefferson City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—The following sentences were passed to-day by Judge Krekel, of the United States District Court at Jefferson City, upon persons convicted in that Court of connection with whisky frauds: Jno. L. Bellinger, ex-gauger at St. Joseph, 5 years in the penitentiary and $2,000 fine; Simon Adler and Abraham Furst, distillers and rectifiers at St. Joseph, each one year in the county jail and $1,000 fine; John Shehan, distiller at St. Joseph, eight months in the county jail from September last and $1,000 fine; Henry W. Hartwig and Ernst F. Hartwig, brothers, of St. Joseph, each three months in the county jail and $2,500 fine; Jas. E. Marsh, ex-gauger at Kansas City, six months in jail and $1,000 fine.

General Crook on the Indian Question.

OMAHA, April 15.—An interview with General Crook is published in the *Herald* to-day. The General thinks the destruction of Crazy Horse's camp is a severe blow to the Indians, but has made them desperate. Had the ponies been held on to by General Reynolds, the Indians would have been crippled to a great extent, and probably lessened the extent of the war which is undoubtedly at hand. The policy of the Indians at present is to reap the benefit both of war and peace. Some stay on the reservations and furnish the warriors information, ammunition, &c.

A Raid on Illicit Distilleries.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—General Patterson, Collector of this district, with Deputy Collector Paxton, of Paducah, Ky., with seven soldiers, returned last night from a successful five days' raid through Henry county, Tenn., and Caloway county, Ky. They seized and confiscated five distilleries in Henry county and three in Caloway county, together with five thousand gallons of mash, five barrels of whisky, and a large quantity of other material found in them. Five of the guilty parties were arrested, but the others made their escape.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Safe Burglary Conspirators Indicted.

Gen. Babcock Admitted to Bail.

The Belknap Impeachment Trial to Commence To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1876.

The Furman Investigation.

In the Furman investigating case to-day Chas. P. Dyke, publisher of a Democratic paper in Tallahassee, testified that the three hundred dollars which Dr. Simkins recently testified about was to be used for the election of Witherspoon to the Legislature, and was not to be given to Furman.

Dr. Simpkins was recalled, and after some hesitation admitted that Dyke's testimony was correct.

Indictments in the Safe Burglary Conspiracy.

The Grand Jury to-day indicted Babcock, Harrington, Whitely, Benton, Miles, Nettleship and Somerville, for complicity in the safe burglary conspiracy. Warrants were issued for the arrest of each, except Gen. Babcock, who appeared and gave bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ex-Gov. A. R. Shephard becoming his security. It is understood that all except Babcock and Harrington will be used as witnesses, and the indictments against these testifying will be *nolle prossed*. There are rumors that Harrington cannot be found, and will seek to avoid arrest.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1876.

The Illinois Railroad Cases.

It is expected that the Supreme Court tomorrow will render a decision in what are known as the Illinois Railroad cases, which involve several highly important questions concerning the taxation of lands and other property. The company claims that in some respects taxes were illegally levied, and in others that the assessments were too high. It has been argued on the appeal that no court should in such cases restrain the collection of the tax even temporarily, unless the company tendered the amount admitted to be legally levied or the amount upon the valuation which was admitted to be correct. It is said that there are no less than seventy-five suits pending in Illinois to enjoin the collection of taxes assessed against lands and other property of railroad companies, which represent perhaps one-third the entire taxable property of that State.

The Safe Burglary Trial.

District Attorney Wells does not believe that the safe burglary trial will be reached before the middle of June. No trouble is expected in obtaining the presence here of Whitley, Nettleship, Miles and Benton, Whitley's pardon depends upon his testifying, and on his testimony depends the entire case against Babcock. Harrington is not found, but it is believed he will come forward and take his chance, though the evidence against him is very positive. There is no evidence implicating ex-Gov. Shepherd, Thomas Shepherd or Dr. Sharpe, whom the District Attorney does not believe. Marshal Sharpe any way guilty of packing the jury.

Another Trial of Ottman.

An effort will be made to-morrow to fix a day for another trial of Ottman for embezzlement. The evidence in the Hallock case will be used against him.

The Belknap Impeachment.

There seems a doubt that General Belknap will be present to-morrow in the Senate Court of Impeachment. His counsel, Black, Carpenter and Black, yesterday formally agreed upon pleas, namely, that the Court has no jurisdiction in the case, Belknap now not being in office, and that the offence with which Belknap is charged is not indictable, it cannot be impeachable.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

FRANCE.

Elections to Fill Vacancies.

PARIS, April 16.—Elections were held to-day to fill vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies caused by the return of a member from more than one district. At Marseilles, Bouquet, a Radical, was elected by 4,244 votes. Garnier Pages, of the Left, received 3,936. At Lille, Mazure, a Radical, was elected, receiving 6,600 votes, against 2,300 for Du Tilleul, of the Left, and 2,100 for M. Vrau, a Clericalist. Second ballots were necessary in Bordeaux and the Seventeenth Arrondissement of Paris. In the latter Pascal Duprat heads the poll.

Workmen to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc addressed a large audience here to-day. Half the proceeds of the meeting are devoted to a fund for sending a delegation of workmen to the Philadelphia exhibition and the remainder to the relief of relatives of Communist convicts. The speakers extolled the people of the United States for their industry and activity and for the example they gave of love of liberty. They set forth the advantages which would result from the proposed visit of the French workmen to the American Exhibition, and dwelt particularly on the progress of industry as a means of cementing the bonds of friendship between France and the United States.

Universal Exhibition of Fine Arts.

An official decree has been issued announcing a universal exhibition of fine arts to be held in 1878 simultaneously with the industrial and agricultural exhibition already announced.

TURKEY.

Trebinje Threatened.

VIENNA, April 15.—Advices from Trebinje state that the Herzegovinian insurgents are seriously threatening that place, which is temporarily without Turkish troops, having been withdrawn for the purpose of operating against the rebels in Banjaniz territory. Several engagements have been fought around Trebinje, and a number of places have been fired.

A Threat by the Sublime Porte.

NEW YORK, April 16.—A *Herald* special from Vienna says reliable advices are received from Constantinople that the Sublime Porte intends, if driven to extremes, to arm the Mohammedan population and declare a determination to postpone all payments of interest on debts until after the restoration of peace.

Pacific Assurances.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—The *Journal De St. Petersburg* reproduces the pacific assurances which appeared in the Vienna *Political Correspondence* of April 13th, to the effect that there has not been the slightest difference between Russia and Austria, and both powers would continue to act conjointly for the pacification of Turkey. The *Journal* entreats the public to give no credit to the alarming reports which were in circulation last week.

Insurgents Retiring from Trebinje.

RAGUSA, April 16.—The insurgents have withdrawn from the vicinity of Trebinje.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sticking to It.

LONDON, April 17.—In spite of the declaration of Austria, published by the St. Petersburg Government, denying the speech hostile to Russia which was attributed to Baron Kodich, a correspondent of the *Ruskiter* sends a special dispatch reasserting the original statement, and declaring he and two others were present when Kodich spoke of Russia as defeated by Turkey.

INDIA.

Arming in Bustar.

LONDON, April 17.—A dispatch says troubles in Bustar are beginning, of which there is reported in a dispatch of April 9th, now look more serious, but there has been no actual fighting. Large numbers of armed rioters are collecting. People are principally incensed against the exactions of the Rajah who has taken refuge in the fort.

SOUTH PASS JETTIES.

Progress of the Work of Deepening the Channel.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—A telegram from Capt. James B. Eads informs the South Pass Jetty Company here that careful soundings through the jetties made yesterday, showed the least depth of water fifteen and a half feet. A clear depth of twenty-two feet extends one mile and three quarters from the upper end of the jetties and to within about half a mile from the deep sea. In this half mile we have several hundred feet of twenty-two feet depth. Half way down the jetties we have thirty-two feet of water in one locality, and several hundred feet twenty-six and twenty-eight feet deep. The fifteen and a half feet shoal will be gone by the 1st of May, when we will have a channel of at least twenty feet deep through to the sea.

Louisiana Jockey Club Races.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—First race, two miles, over eight hurdles; won by Col. Nelligan; time 4:15.

Second race, for two year olds; won by Mediator; time 1:55½, 1:56¼ and 2:05.

Third race, two miles; all ages; won by Sam Harper; time 3:56¼.

OIL REGION LETTER.

Our Regular Weekly Review of the Market in the Producing District—Developments, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, April 15, 1876.

The crude petroleum market in the producing district has been characterized throughout the past week by much less activity than has prevailed during the previous weeks of the year. The shipment demand is very light, in consequence, no doubt, of inactivity of some refiners, which inactivity is, of course, attributable in a great degree to the discriminations made by the railroads in freight rates. Though the general tone of the market has been weak and inactive, there is a manifest undercurrent of strength which renders it next to impossible to buy to any extent without causing an advance in prices. The agents of the Cleveland refineries appear to "hanker arter" crude at the present quotations, and would undoubtedly do so if it were possible without causing a rapid appreciation.

Monday, in consequence of the death of W. A. Purse, a member of the Oil Exchange, business was suspended in the aftern

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....H. P. KERR.....GEO. W. KERR

KING, KERR & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1876

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 113¼.

THE County Commissioners in Luzerne are in a rather bad box, and if they get out of it, they will have first to explain away some very singular crookedness in their accounts, and some very sinuous swearing.

RANDALL, the telegraph naively informs us, spent Saturday in Philadelphia "looking after his interests in the naval investigation now in progress." If SAMUEL hadn't looked after his interests somewhat in that direction long ago perhaps it would not be necessary for him now to manifest such a fervid anxiety on the subject.

SENATOR BECK was making the air somewhat sulphurous in Harrisburg on Saturday with his emphatic and Scripturally picturesque denials of the statements of Mr. LYNOTT—a gentleman whom BECK characterizes as conspicuously the reverse of his name, along the line of veracity. This boom bill business increases in interest with each new development.

THE season for athletic sports has opened, base ball, of course, taking the lead. The games played on Saturday, both here and in the East, indicate that careful preparations have been made for the Centennial year, and the season, so far at least as our national game is concerned, is likely to be one of unusual interest and activity. There is a revival of interest such as has not been seen for several years.

THE Senate at Washington has rejected the House bill granting immunity to witnesses who shall testify before a Congressional committee. The bill originated in the House, and was intended to cover MARSH's case; but all interest in that direction has ceased, and the bill is of no immediate value in any other direction. The Senate Committee unitedly rejected the bill, Democrats acting in accord with Republicans on the subject. So a dangerous measure is safely put aside.

THE scoring given Speaker PATTERSON by Mr. PLUMMER, while not an exalted or honorable affair, exhibited the feeling of the Democratic members of the House over the exposure of the Boom bill bribes At Washington the Democracy are enthusiastically at work, developing all they can against Republicans, but the moment we have a break out in their own ranks, there is a terrible uproar. Yet bribery at Harrisburg is just as wrong and corrupt in itself as it is at Washington.

EASTER DAY was a day of exceptionally fine weather, and there was a correspondingly large attendance at those churches where the services were specially appropriate to the occasion. The "Easter services" this year were fully equal in impressiveness and elaboration, so far as we observed, to those of any preceding year, and the day was celebrated in a manner to impress its sacred lessons upon the hearts and minds of all who gave a moment's thought to a consideration of the great fact in which is centered the strength of Christianity.

THERE are journals who are doing Governor HARTRANFT injury by constantly arguing that our delegation to Cincinnati should stand by him, just as though there were doubts on that subject. The delegation is specifically pledged to him, and is made up of honorable men, who have sense enough to do their duty, without persuasion or argument of any kind. If it is at all possible to nominate him, we have no doubt it will be done. If it is not possible the delegates will use their discretion when the proper time arrives. We would gladly see him nominated, but the delegation knows its duty and will do it.

BABCOCK will come before the Courts again. This time he will be called upon to explain his connection with what is known as the "Safe Burglary" in Washington City. The gist of the crime stated is that BABCOCK, HARRINGTON et al., were in a conspiracy to defraud one COLUMBUS T. ALEXANDER, and that for the purpose of carrying out their plans they arranged a plan—which was carried out—to break open ALEXANDER's safe and steal books and papers. There will be a great effort made to convict all the parties indicted, but there is a fear that the trials will not result in conviction, because the connection of some of the accused with the conspiracy seems thus far to be very shadowy, and in other cases there is a lack of corroborating testimony.

THE Philadelphia *Press*, referring to the death of THEODORE CUYLER, the general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, refers to the remarks of Colonel THOMAS A. SCOTT on the subject, and adds: "Colonel SCOTT adds to his other qualities the rare gift of saying what he means briefly and pointedly. He is, of all men, impulsive and magnetic. His whole nature is sympathetic. He nobly forgives, and royally gives, to his stricken enemy. No man goes further in acts of humanity. Every public calamity stirs him to instant relief He is intensely patriotic, and in no sense sectional. Unusually social, he is also strangely retiring. One would suppose that such a character, called to speak in public, would be most apt to give expression to his feelings in strong adjectives And yet, when he does speak, every word seems to be weighted with thought, and he is just as cautious in uttering this word as he is generous in his contributions to the distressed."

THE silly stories started against Mr. BLAINE may have the effect of nominating him for the Presidency. The stories are so evidently malicious that they do not command attention, except through Democratic papers. Yet they are industriously circulated. This policy on the part of the Democracy of assailing the private character of prominent Republicans, illustrates the exact purpose of the investigating committees so steadily kept at work hunting down the scandals that have been afloat for years. Thus far, not one of these old scandals has been shown to have a particle of truth in it. The BELKNAP affair was an unexpected revelation, but of the many scandals of one kind or another that have been current so long, not one was found to have truth in it. So the affair stands. A large amount of money has been spent on a mere mud hunt. If all this be injected into the Presidential canvass, we will have enough to thoroughly sicken the nation of even Presidential elections.

THE great event in New York on Saturday was the arrival of DOM PEDRO. The Emperor, although Secretaries FISH, TAFT and ROBESON went out to meet him, refused to be made the recipient of a formal reception. Of course, his right to travel as a private citizen cannot be gainsayed, but under the circumstances, when three representatives of the Government tendered him a welcome to our shores, his manner of receiving their attentions savored strongly of the discourteous. The Emperor evidently is determined to travel without any flourish, which is commendable enough, but in this instance it could hardly have hurt him to have unbent his dignity. It would not even have been a precedent for future "receptions," for which he seems to have an aversion; for a welcome from the representatives of the Government, in the name of the nation, was not, in any sense, a private affair, and would not have bound him to accept "receptions" from citizens or municipalities. However, as the Emperor is here, and appears to have come with his eyes open and a desire to see all that is to be seen, and to learn all that is to be learned, we hope he will have ample facilities accorded him to gather information wherever he wanders. The Emperor will be hospitably received in every part of the country, notwithstanding his curtness. He has always been a friend to this country, and a warm admirer of her institutions. We are gratified that our Chamber of Commerce as well as Councils are taking suitable measures to have him visit this city and examine our manufactories. As has been frequently said, DOM PEDRO is a gentleman of intelligence, and will fully appreciate a hive of industry, such as Pittsburgh is.

COMMENTING upon the fact that there have been two thousand eight hundred failures during the three months ending March 31, the New York *Tribune* takes this view of the situation: "If we consider 1860 as a year of healthy commerce, it may be inferred that the average of commercial indebtedness must be still further reduced before the condition of business can be considered safe and healthy. But experience shows that after every period of excessive confidence there comes a period of excessive distrust and caution, when the average commercial credits is reduced below the point of safety, and this later period precedes any genuine revival of commerce. Evidently, that period has not yet been reached. The extension of credits to unsound firms has not yet ceased; the bankrupts have not yet been entirely weeded out; and it is idle to hope for a genuine and permanent recovery of business until the average of commercial indebtedness has been pushed still lower. The best that can be said is that the statement shows steady and encouraging progress in the elimination of unsound dealers and superfluous transporters and manufacturers, and a gradual settlement of the vast burden of debt."

THERE has been in progress in England a warm and even excited controversy on the subject of Easter,—the time of its coming, this year, being the particular topic of dispute One paper learnedly gives the rule for determining when Easter comes. The paschal moon determines the time,—and this is about all that is positive on the subject. The Council of Nice, it is said, fixes Easter day as the first Sunday after the full moon which happens on or next after March 21, but if the full moon fall on a Sunday, then not that, but the following Sunday is Easter. The paschal moon was new on Saturday, the 25th of March, at sixteen minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon, and was full, according to the almanacs, on Saturday, April 8th, a few minutes before 3 P. M. Here the almanac seems to be at conflict with itself, for it says that April 16th is Easter, and yet the moon was full on Saturday, and by the rule the next day should be Easter Sunday. It does not help the difficulty any to make the calculation by a different meridian of longitude, for we may go as far East as Jerusalem, which in the old maps was the centre of the world, and still find the full moon arriving before Saturday midnight. Neither is there any way out of the tangle by taking another rule—or rather another form of the same rule—which states that "Easter day is the Sunday following that 14th day of the calendar moon which happens upon or next after March 21, except when that 14th day is Sunday, then Easter falls on the following Sunday. Some folks have attempted to work out the date in this formula, and have succeeded in getting deeper into the fog. The new moon at Greenwich dated from March 25th at 8 o'clock 11 minutes P. M. Fourteen days added to this again bring us to Saturday, April 8th. Not to go farther into this perplexing problem, it is believed the discrepancy in time grows out of an old rule, designed to prevent the passover and Easter from occurring at the same time. This arrangement was purposely devised to give the new moons a date later than the actual new moons; one day was added throughout to the mean moon's date, and fractions of days were counted as whole days and further used to advance the date, which explains the difference between the calendar moon and the mean moon. In this very year the desire of the worthy Fathers to keep Easter separate from the Passover has been accomplished by their calculations based on the mean moon, for by the actual moon it would have fallen on Sunday last, which was the second day of the Passover.

COUNTER CONSIDERATIONS.

We have had two responses to the freight discriminating movement,—one from the *Railway World*, and one from a private source. We make answer to both in this article. The *World*, which devotes the bulk of its article to an overdrawn, but in the main, just laudation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, argues that because of what it is, and has done, it should not be required to deal justly as to freight discriminations. We wish it distinctly understood that we appreciate the Pennsylvania Railroad, admire the skill displayed in its management, and are proud of its prosperity. But when the trade of our city suffers, because of its general combinations, we say we cannot endure this, and so protest that in those combinations, we must be taken into account. This appeal is usually met in a manner that tacitly assumes that our people are dependent; and hence, when argument is favorable to the cause of our citizens the question at issue is often summarily abandoned without redress being afforded. Hence we have, at last, presented a bill that strikes at the root of the entire evil of railway discriminations, and we think it will remedy all wrongs in that direction, without harming the Pennsylvania Railroad at all. The *World's* defense is, that the railroads have wrought great advantages. "Take the condition of the Lehigh Valley but a few years ago, when there were but one or two anthracite and a few scattered charcoal furnaces, without a rolling mill and scarcely a foundry, when the surplus products of the farm were shipped to Philadelphia and New York, their thriving towns were small villages and the population scattered; and look at this same valley now, with its many furnaces, mills, foundries, slate quarries, large and flourishing towns, dense population, large increase of value of land, and an importer of meat and breadstuffs, the farmer receiving for his products a higher price than the current city rates. What has produced this change? The railways. Take the Wyoming valley; take Lehigh county and all of Luzerne county; take the valley of the Schuilkill and the county of that name and Northumberland. What has developed the great anthracite coal region? The money of contributors to the building of railways. How many millions of value has been added to the lands otherwise worthless by the building of railways to reach the great deposits of anthracite coal in the State? To how many men have these improvements given employment, to enable them to make comfortable homes for their families? How broadly have the pecuniary benefits been scattered which have had their origin in, and were dependent on, the construction of the railways?

Let us inquire here, who built these railways? Did not the people alone, the line of the roads? The stock subscriptions, and the bonds placed, built the roads. The State granted the charter. Thus the roads are under a double obligation,—to the public that conferred their franchises, and the people who subscribed the money. Hence, whatever they have done to develop public business, was both their duty and their interest. To assume as the *World* does, that the development of prosperity, so far as railroads have a part, in doing this, is a work of benevolence is simply absurd. Railroads are conducted on business principles, and develop traffic simply to help themselves. Talk of benevolence in this sense is the merest poppy-cock. As to the development of trade, it has long been an open question among railroad men, what is the true policy. The more sagacious and liberal among them contend that the true policy is, to protect and increase the traffic along the trunk lines, as a sure and regular reliance at all times. And as trade increases, through the liberal policy of the companies, to meet it with lower rates, till the full capacity of the road is reached. Such a policy tends to prevent competing lines, and builds up a trade that is not subject to the ruinous rivalries of competing lines. Another class of railway people imagine that local trade sho uld be held in check by high rates, and efforts made to reach an extended route. We hold that the former is the most practicable policy, and the best from every point of view. It is an admitted fact that the most prosperous roads are those which carry an even supply of freight both ways,—their cars, both passenger and freight,—not running empty either way. This desideratum is approximately reached over the Pennsylvania trunk line,—but has not been on any long line to the West. Is it not obvious, therefore, that the interest of the Pennsylvania road is to protect its local freight? Our people are not, therefore, fighting that road, in the sense of seeking to do it injury, but are struggling to have it protect our home industries, which, prosperous, will do it as much, or more benefit, than it derives from its lines West. The *World* misrepresents the situation.

The other matter to which we refer embraces several points. 1. That low rates of freights are injurious to the oil trade and the country, in that all these items are ultimately paid by the foreign consumer. On the 7,000,000 barrels of oil exported in 1875, the difference as between fifty cents a barrel and two dollars a barrel, would be $10,500,000—which it is claimed, is a dead loss to the country. Of course, before this statement, as to its conclusions is accepted, we must know that the price of oil in Europe is arbitrarily controlled by us. If it follows the usual law of supply and demand, the argument will not hold. Still, we wish it borne in mind that our people are not fighting for cheap rates, but for *equal* or non-discriminating rates. Says our correspondent: "Crude oil is only produced in any large quantity in the State of Pennsylvania, and it is acknowledged to be the cheapest and best light known in Europe at from 50 to 60 francs, and yet we have for several years been furnishing it to them at about half that price. Is it not clear to any one, that at any price below those named, we are exhausting this great source of wealth, reducing the revenue in freights, pipeage and refining, and benefiting the foreign consumer at the expense of our great industries and home transportation corporations." This, it will be seen, exactly confirms our idea, that it is the law of supply and demand that controls the European prices. Hence freights do not affect it.

Our correspondent points out, however, that the oil export has increased, during the three months, from January to April, 1876, two hundred per cent. as compared with the same period in last year. We suppose that facts that relate to the general trade fully account for this. He also calls attention to the fact that during the time of cheap transportation, the price of oil abroad declined, and hence our refiners suffered, and some failed. All these things are, we think, true, but they do not touch the question at issue,—which simply is, shall our refiners and other tradesmen have undiscriminating rates. It is not the oil business alone that suffers, but every department of trade peculiar to our city. In this our people merely ask what they think just and right, and in granting their demands, the railroads will lose nothing.

GREELEY'S OLD HOME.

The Family Mansion at Chappaqua in Ashes.

The house in the woods at Chappaqua, which was destroyed by fire on Friday evening, was an historic structure. The building had been unoccupied and unfurnished some years, and was being placed in repair for Col. and Mrs. Smith, who intended residing there during the summer. This cottage was for nearly twenty years the country home of Horace Greeley. In his "Recollections of a Busy Life" he wrote of it as follows: "In the little dell or glen through which my brook emerges from the wood wherein it has brawled down the hill to dance across a gentle slope to the swamp below, is *the* spring—pure as crystal, never-failing, cold as you could wish it for drink in the hottest day, and so thoroughly shaded and sheltered that, I am confident, it was never warm and never frozen over. Many springs on my farm are excellent, but this is peerless. It determined the location of my house, which stands on a little plateau or bench of level ground half-way down the hill, some twenty rods north of and forty feet higher than itself. I never saw a sweeter spot than was this little plat of grass which my house has supplanted, with tall woods all around, and a thrifty growth of young hemlock starting thickly just west of it. I do not regard this as a judicious location; it is too much shaded and shut in; it is too damp for health in a wet time; it tempts the chimney to smoke, especially when the atmosphere is so heavy that the wind beats down over the wooded hill that rises directly on the north and east; but the hottest day is cool here; dust is unknown, and no rumble from any highway disturbs meditation or piques curiosity. My house is not much—hastily erected, small, slight, and wooden, it has at length been almost deserted for one recently purchased and refitted on the edge of the village, just where my private road emerges from the farm, on its way to the station; but the cottage in the woods is still *my* house, where my books remain, where I mean to garner my treasures, and wherein I propose to be 'at home' to my friends at stated seasons, and 'not at home' to any one when I address myself to work, and especially to the consummation of a yet unaired literary project." There is reason to apprehend that several rare books and documents were in the house and have been destroyed by the flames.

Entirely Non-committal.

You can't get an old Detroiter, one who values his reputation as a sage and weather prophet to commit himself on the weather. Yesterday, when our reporter found one the question was put boldly and plumply:

"Do you regard this as an April thaw, or has Spring come?"

"May be—may be, but I don't want to say," was the reply.

"But the spring birds are here."

"So people say," he replied.

"The frost is about out of the ground."

"It may be."

"The grass is starting—the sun is warm—the wind is balmy," persisted the reporter.

"I dunno," mused the old man,

"Buds are swelling, lamp-posts begin to lean, the crosswalks are under the mud, and it must be Spring."

"Not necessarily. I saw all such things in January, 1832," he sighed.

"All the streets have mud on them; sink holes abound; velocipedes are out; all the women are on the gad; snow-shovels are selling at half-price—this cannot be Winter—this is Spring sure."

"It may be, it may be," solemnly replied the old man. "In about a month I shall be prepared to speak more definitely."

The Philosophy of After Marriage.

"You love me no longer," said a bride of a few months to her better half in his gown and slippers. "Why do you say that, Puss?" he asked, quietly, removing a cigar from his lips. "You do not caress me nor call me pet names, you no longer seek so anxiously for my company," was the tearful answer. "My dear," continued the aggravating wretch, "did you ever notice a man running after a car? How he does run—over stones, through mud, regardless of everything till he reaches the car and he seizes hold and swings on. Then he quietly seats himself and reads his paper." "And what does that mean?" "An illustration, my dear. The car is as important to the man after he gets in as when he is chasing it, but the manifestation is no longer called for. I would have shot any one who put himself in my way when in pursuit of you, as I would now shoot any one who would come between us; but as a proof of my love you insist on my running after the car."

Vanderbilt's Scrap Book.

The latest estimate of Vanderbilt's wealth places it at a hundred millions, and it is increasing every day. The old man has a large library which consists of scrap-books pasted full of government and other bonds. He could buy out half of the crowned heads of Europe. Nobody, not even himself, knows the exact figures of his wealth. There is no danger of his falling in the road so disastrously traveled by Daniel Drew, because he is more careful about scattering his promissory notes around, and sticks rigidly to his library of government-bond scrap books. He is the richest man on the American continent.

STATE NEWS.

MONONGAHELA City has only one case of small pox.

SHARPSVILLE is to build another schoolhouse this summer.

FOR the first time in eight or ten years the Beaver county jail has no prisoners.

AN Armstrong county cow gave birth to three calves last week. Mother and children doing well.

AFTER losing $200,000 by fires in the last three years, the Greenville folks are beginning to talk about a fire department.

MRS. NANCY MCFEATERS, of Bedford county, aged 70 years, was thrown from a wagon the other day and instantly killed.

WHAT is called the "black rot" is "playing hob" among the bovines of Jennier township, Somerset county, one man having lost seven head of cattle from the disease within a few days, another three, and so on.

THE Girard *Cosmopolite* says: One of our best farmers sold on Friday last several loads of excellent peach blow potatoes at ten cents per bushel! For the seed of the same potatoes he last year paid one dollar per bushel.

THE rolling mills at New Castle stand still. As a consequence, adds the *Guardian*, five hundred men with families dependent upon them for support are walking about the streets seeking employment and finding none.

THE tramps about Sharon and New Castle have "taken to the road," after the manner marauder Claude. Several night attacks on the highway have recently been made in these localities. In one instance a big dog saved a man, so that a big dog or a "little barker" would seem to be essential to self-protection down in the Valley.

FORREST COUNTY, one of the richest in timber and coal, and probably containing as much if not more oil than any in Western Pennsylvania is soon to be the scene of active operations. Three companies, beside many individuals are making preparations to tap the oil belt that is belived to run from the Clarion development to Bradford.

A WRIT of *quo warranto* has been served upon the Sheriff of Butler county, for the purpose of ascertaining by what authority he holds the office, on the ground that he and his friends, with his knowledge, permission and advice, violated the Constitution and the laws in the procurement of votes, both in the canvass for nomination and election.

IN Elizabeth, Forward and Lincoln townships there are about 58,000 acres. It is estimated that each acre contains 140,000 bushels of coal, or 8,120,000,000 in the three townships originally. This, placing the value at five cents per bushel, is worth $406,000,000. The vast amount of coal already taken out of this section is but a small fraction of the whole.

A PITTSBURGH paper states that "the Conneautville Court House has been ornamented with a new bell." As the new county bill hasn't yet passed, we can't see where Conneautville gets her C. H.—*Greenville Advance*. Come now, gentle neighbor, is there never court in a house which is ornamented with a belle, and which aforesaid domicil is not necessarily established by act of Assembly, made and provided.

BEDFORD COUNTY shows the soundest financial condition probably of any other county in the State. The *Inquirer* publishes a list of the townships, towns and boroughs, comprising nearly the entire county, which *have money* out on interest, giving Saxon credit as the largest sum in proportion to population—the amount being $33,784. The sum total out on interest belonging to the different districts aggregates nearly $545,000.

SANG HOLLOW, below Johnstown, which has long been recognized as a spot painfully suggestive of railroad wrecks and the loss of human life and limb, is to be shorn of its repulsive features forthwith, a large force of men having just been put to work to cut away a portion of the high hill on the south side and to fill in the heavy slope on the north side, which is said to be fully two hundred feet deep. The work, it is thought, will require two or three months to complete.

MRS. SHRUMP, of Winfield township, Butler county, a few days ago went to the stable for the purpose of giving her cow water. A dog followed her and went into the stable in advance of her. This so frightened the cow that when Mrs. S. entered the stable, she was knocked down by the frightened animal and so severely injured that death ensued a few hours after the occurrence. Dr. Scott, of Delano station, was at once summoned, but the woman was dead before he arrived.

How to Make Extravagance Unfashionable.

Of course moderation in "society" is more difficult in this country than elsewhere, for the reason that education, character, and refinement have no support in rank. A duchess may dress simply, live economically, and entertain plainly. She is always a duchess, and in the best society, and to cross her threshold is to be admitted to it. But a lady who is not a duchess, who has only the vague tradition of "good family" upon her side, must, be a very exceptional person if without money she maintains any kind of corresponding position. In Washington, for instance, a high officer of state who should live upon his salary, and hope to save something from it against the evil day of his removal, would find it very difficult to maintain in a boarding-house, and without a carriage and without entertainments, the social standing which an ambitious, clever, and daring wife might require. Yet by his position she would be necessarily exposed to the splendid rivalry of luxury and profusion of every kind; and if she sold her influence, it would be that she might shine and conquer by magnificence. Such a woman—we read of them in novels, and smile at the bold invention of the author—would carry her gay audacity to the very moment of disgraceful exposure and ruin. In her house, superbly furnished with fraud and richly decorated with corruption, she would stand supreme and queenly in a costly robe woven of lies and embroidered with bribes; careless, graceful, ready, smiling with free-flowing gossip; knowing, as she graciously bowed and chatted under the bright guests of a moment, that the scene was all a hideous phantasmagoria of deceit, that the naked sword hung by a hair just above her stately head, and that at any moment the ghastly *mene, mene*, would glare upon her walls in the appalled eyes of her little company.

What is the moral of this sermon? The text, indeed, it is not necessary to announce. What is it but the old one that if we are to be saved from the swift dry-rot of corruption, the foul decadence of older states, one way to begin is individually and unitedly to discountenance extravagance, intelligence, refinement, wit, shrewdness, cultivation, are still more lovely and desirable than vulgarity and display. They can "set a fashion" if they will. If they choose, they can make extravagance vulgar by confining it to those who can be nothing but extravagant.—EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR, in *Harper's Magazine for May*.

An Earnest Life.

Earnestness does not always move with a clatter. There are other things in this world which are quite as pleasant and edifying as the rub-a-dub-dub of a snare drum. In fact this kind of melody is not generally the highest style of music. Have you never known a man bustling and officious, clamorous and loud, but who did not weigh heavy after all—a thing very well understood by every one except just the man who might have profited by that piece of information? And have you ever known a man, quiet and unostentatious and faithful, and who was a perpetual blessing, a golden man, deep-souled and true, whose memory lingered after he was gone, like light upon the hills after a gorgeous sunset?

The shallow stream rattles along its course; but when it is met and drowned by the majestic tides rolling in from the sea, there is silence on the bills. In the great tide there is the power of more than a hundred rivulets, yet its coming is almost as quiet as the celestial forces that bring it. The tide flows down, and shallow grows the stream, and again the empty clattering goes on. And that is what we wish to say, that things must potent, although demonstrative, as indeed they must be from their effects, are not necessarily noisy. A strong and earnest life need not make what people are in the habit of calling "a fuss." It is better to be known by the lead that strikes, than by the bang of the gun that sends it.

A STRAY CURL.

It hung o'er her shoulder divinely,
A curl of magnificent gold;
I thought, as it lay there sublimely,
Of tresses that German girls sold.
I envied the curl so reposing;
Like sunshine of ambient pearl,
But when I was dreamily dozing
It fell with a quivering whirl.
And that curl—ah! my dream was then ended—
It lay there aghast on the floor,
While its owner in ignorance wended,
'Mid silence her steps to the door!

TWELVE or fifteen years ago wrought iron tube manufacturing was carried on with great exclusiveness. There were then but four or five such establishments in America; since then, however, the business has become more wide spread, as well as more perfect. Such has been the progress made in this branch of manufacture that wrought tubes are now made in this vicinity as large as fifteen inches in diameter. The uses to which such tubes are put have greatly multiplied.

NEW BOOKS.

ORIGINAL PLATS—By W. S. Gilbert. Published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. J. Davis & Co.

Gilbert is an American play-writer of some reputation, and the present volume embraces a collection of his best productions. There is considerable dramatic ability displayed in some of the dramas, though there is nothing which especially commends the work, or which gives indication that there was any absolute necessity of preserving the plays in this form.

LADIES' FANCY WORK; Hints and Helps to Home Tastes and Recreations. By Mrs. C. S. Jones and H. T. Williams. Published by Henry T. Williams, New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

This book is very profusely illustrated. It gives a great many hints and descriptions concerning the matter of making little ornaments for the household, which can be manufactured by any body who takes an interest in home adornment. Some of the ornaments are very elegant and the suggestions given open up a field, which the good housewife can improve to an almost illimitable extent.

LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY, with an appendix containing hints for young telescopists. By Richard A. Proctor, B. A.

ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. By Richard A. Proctor, B. A. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., Fifth avenue.

These volumes are for new beginners, and are written in the fascinating style and perspicuity of statement which characterize all the works of the author. The young student—and the older as well—will find the subjects treated in a manner that is at once as instructive as it is entertaining.

SILVER CASTLE; a sequel to the Dumb Traitor, by Margeret E. Wilmer. Published by the National Temperance Society and Publication House, of New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co.

This is a very pretty temperance story that the juveniles will enjoy.

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE."

Here is one of the latest effusions upon the skating mania in London. It is from the *Sporting Gazette:*

One more unfortunate
Knocked out of breath,
"Rashly importunate,"
Jealousy saith.
Lift her up tenderly,
Mind her back hair;
Fashioned so slenderly—
Fetch her a chair.
Burst are her garments,
Hanging in ceraments,
While buttons constantly
Fall from her clothing,
Take her up instantly
Loving, not loathing;
Scornfully touch her not,
Think of the bump she got.
All through those wheels of hers,
Which she used killingly,
And those high heels of hers,
Sat she unwillingly,
She in a mess is
All things betoken,
And spoilt her gay dress is,
While wonderment guesses;
"Are the bones broken?"
"Who is her milliner?"
"Has she a glover?"
P'raps a two-shilliner;
"Or has she a dearer one
Still?" P'raps a nearer one,
Gifts from her lover?
Take her up tenderly,
Mind her back hair;
Fashioned so slenderly—
Fetch her a chair.
Can she sit down on it?
Is she in pain?
True, she don't frown on it—
Shan't rink again."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY

NO MISTAKE
Can be made in buying B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap,
Because he only makes
ONE QUALITY.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS, 22d DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

CONGRESS, 23d DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Subject to the Republican Nominating Convention.

ASSEMBLY.

SENATE, 45th SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOHN GILLFILLAN,
UPPER ST. CLAIR,
Subject to be Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR SENATE, 43d SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
SECOND WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the Republican Senatorial Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh,
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
OF MCKEESPORT,
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
W. J. GLENN,
CHARTIERS BOROUGH,
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. B. COURSIN,
OF MCKEESPORT.
Subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican County Convention.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.

PAVING.
We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.
We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address
McNAUGHER & CO.,
322 Federal street, Allegheny City.
Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

SEVENTH AVENUE HOTEL,
CORNER
Seventh Ave. and Liberty St.
H. W. Kanaga & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Will open for the reception of Guests on or about APRIL 15, 1875. d65

MILLER, FORCE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
211 LIBERTY STREET,
d78 PITTSBURGH.

GARDEN
AND
Flower Seeds
The Best in the City.
Trees, Grape Vines, Plants,
A great stock, unsurpassed in quality and price.
SEED POTATOES.
The finest new varieties ever introduced. 1,000 000 Flowering and Bedding Plants. 18 Beautiful Plants for $1.10.
BOQUETS, CUT FLOWERS,
At short notice, in any quantity, surpassed by none.
BIRDS, GOLD FISH, &c.
J. O. Slemmons, J. F. Grimes,
181 Fifth Ave., above Smithfield,
Proprietors of the celebrated Knox Farm Greenhouses and Nurseries. d57-MWF

A STRANGE CURL.

It hung o'er her shoulder divinely,
A curl of magnificent gold;
I thought, as it lay there sublimely,
Of tresses that German girls sold.
I envied the curl so reposing;
Like sunshine of ambient pearl,
But when I was dreamily dozing
It fell with a quivering whirl.
And that curl—ah! my dream was then ended—
It lay there aghast on the floor,
While its owner in ignorance wended,
'Mid silence her steps to the door!

DRY GOOD, TRIMMINGS.
1876.
WILLIAM
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL STREET,
We have opened to-day another large line of
Black Dress Silks,
Still a little better value than ever. At 75, 80, 90 and 95c good fine and medium Black Silks. At $1, $1.12½, $1.20 and $1.25, extra good
Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.50, $1 62½, $1.75 and $1.87½, special bargains in Hand-Spun and other qualities of Black Dress Silks,
At $2 to $4 50,
Superior quality of Black Dress Silks, worth fully 50c per yard more. A very complete and beautiful line of light Stripe and
Fancy Check Silks,
Striped and Checked Mourning Silks. And at still a little lower price than usual, a complete line of newest shades in
Colored Silks,
For street and evening wear. At 12½, 15, and 18¾ cents,
New Spring Plaids,
A large and choice variety. At 12½, 25 and 18¾c new Sateen Striped and
Cashmere Delaines,
Worth 25 cents and 31 cents. At 25 cents, the new popular
Roubix Mixtures,
A bargain. At 35 and 37½c, new Spring Debege Plaids and All-wool
Centennial Plaids.
At 18¾ to 87½c, extra good value in Black Alpacas and Mohairs. At 50c to $2.50 per yard, extra good value in
Black Cashmeres.
At 50c to $1, special bargains in All-wool Cassimeres. At $1 and upward, new and fine line of
Spring Cashmeres.
At 12½c and upward, good heavy Jeans and Cottonades.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
HAVE OPENED THIS WEEK
THE FOLLOWING
Spring Novelties in Material
FOR
OVERDRESSES,
Black Brocade Silks,
Colored Brocade Silks, in New Shades,
Black Damasse,
Colored Damasse, in New Shades,
Black Velvet Striped Grenadine,
Navy Blue and Myrtle Green,
Velvet Stripe Grenadine,
Black Velvet and Satin Stripe Grenadine.
Ecru Cashmere.
We also offer a large line of
Black Gros Grain and Taffeta Dress Silks,
The very best makes and warrant them to give good satisfaction, and guarantee the price to be the lowest for quality.
OUR ASSORTMENT OF
COLORED SILKS
Embraces every shade of coloring in the different qualities, from $1.25 to $2.25 per yard.
New Silk and Cashmere
Sacques and Dolmans,
In Lastest Styles,
JUST OPENED.
Retail Stores.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, CARPETS.
115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY.
CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.
PAINTING.
WESLEY COULTER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
No. 236 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.
All orders by mail promptly attended to
John T. Gray,
PRACTICAL PAINTER,
No. 84 Diamond St.,
Fourth Door above Smithfield street,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting
Promptly done by practical mechanics.
Better work at lower prices than any other establishment in the city.
CARPETS.
There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.
1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.
2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.
3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
SPRING PATTERNS
JUST OPENED.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.
PACKING
BOXES
MADE TO ORDER. ALL KINDS OF
BILL STUFF
ON HAND AND CUT TO ORDER.
WEATHERBOARDING, FLOORING, &c.
G. W. DITHRIDGE & CO.,
29th and Liberty Streets.
PATENTS.
JOHNSTON & DONN
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
AND
Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents,
Offices, No 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and corner of F and 8th St., Washington, D. C.
JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1853.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
SATURDAY,
APRIL 15th,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
PENNSYLVANIA.
GRAND OPENING!
At 5¼ cents, good 4-4
Black Hernanis.
At 10c to $2.50, extra fine new Black Hernanis, At 12½c to $2.50, new Striped
Black Grenadines.
At 31c, worth 50c, a special bargain in Black Hernani. New black and colored
Striped Hernanis,
At very low prices. We have just opened a complete new assortment in latest novelties in
Ladies' Silk Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
Large variety of handles and all qualities, at very low prices. New
White Dress Goods,
Of every description. New Cashmere and light
Cloth Sacques,
For Ladies and Misses. New Striped and
Checked Shawls,
Latest Spring Styles. At $1.00 and $2.00, Ladies' Cloth
Walking Jackets,
Worth $2.50 and $5. Large variety of Ladies'
Muslin Underwear,
Of all kinds. Ladies' Poplin and
White Skirts,
Waists, Wrappers, &c.
Special bargains in
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,
AND
Ready-Made Clothing,
For Men and Boys.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
We desire to call attention

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germani Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, April 17, 1876.

The vacation afforded by Good Friday threw the weight of that day's business into Saturday, which in current business was a heavy day. There is a better general run of business than existed a month back, and the outlook for its continuance is quite favorable. We are fully convinced that the permanence of a fair run of business is fully established, and that we shall have better prospects in the future. There is a better feeling among our business men, and bankers realize the improved condition of the times. The application for loans at the banks continues fair, and all acceptable paper is very freely taken at moderate rates.

There is very little doing in real estate, but it is generally believed that prices have touched bottom, and reaction will take place when Spring is fairly opened.

Rates of interest for money in this market continue unchanged, viz.: @@9 per cent. for discounts to regular borrowers at the banks, and 6@7 per cent. on collaterals in the open market. But call loans, on good collaterals, can be had at from 4 to 5 per cent.

The New York bank statement shows that the return of currency sent away to facilitate April settlements has yet only been sufficient to change the legal tender loss to a average from a falling to a rising one. The comparatively small decrease in deposits, however, indicates that in the return movement of currency national bank notes have figured largely, as they always do in the beginning of every currency movement. The deposits, which is the only item in which national bank notes are included, should, in order to make the statement balance, show a decrease for the week of $4,586,400; the difference between this amount and the actual decrease reported ($2,450,800) shows the gain in national bank note currency. The total reserve shows a falling off of $799,600 and the surplus reserve, by reason of the diminution in liabilities, $186,900.

By reference to reports from Washington, the withdrawal of national bank circulation, which has been going on quietly but steadily for some time past, is assuming in volume to such an extent that if continued it will soon become a most important factor in solving the financial problem of the day. At the present time the banks, of their own volition, are working contraction surely and steadily. During a single week bonds to the amount of $2,367,850. This withdrawal, which requires the deposit of 90 per cent. of legal tender notes, is practically a contraction of the currency to that amount, and continued in the same proportion, the contraction will, of course, amount to over eight millions a month—twice as much as Secretary McCulloch ever thought of attempting to accomplish. The withdrawal of bonds for the week ending March 11 was $1,055,000, and for the week ending March 4 $781,900. With more or less interruption the movement has been going on for a long time, with the consequent reduction of a contraction of nearly twenty-five millions dollars in the circulation since the first of April, 1875. During that month the withdrawal of bonds was a little more than a million, in May a little less than a million, in June *over three millions*, in July a little less than a million, in August a little more than a million, in September *over two and a quarter millions*, in October *over four and three-quarter millions*, in November a little more than a million, in December over two and a half millions, in January about two millions, in February about *four and three-quarter millions*, and the month of March probably exceeded all previous months in the amount of withdrawals.

Regulations will be prepared at the Treasury Department to-day (Monday) for the issue of silver currency. Treasurer New and Secretary Bristow were in consultation upon the subject Saturday. The silver will be issued only in substitution of fractional currency delivered at the department. It has not yet been determined whether the department will bear the expense of the transportation of the silver to the bankers and other parties applying therefor. There are $20,000,000 of silver and silver bullion now in the vaults of the Treasury and sub-Treasury that can be drawn upon, and enough will be provided to redeem all the fractional currency in circulation as rapidly as the same may be presented.

The New York *Financial Chronicle* of Saturday gives a report from twenty-two railroad lines of the March traffic, aggregating $5,695,000 against a business over the same lines of $5,415,000 in March last year. The same lines for the first quarter of the year—January 1 to March 31—show $16,499,000 against $14,585,000 for the first quarter of 1875.

The Northern Pacific Railway does not seem to command as much of public favor as its friends could desire. We notice that the Territory (Montana) most interested in the construction of the road has refused, by popular vote, to give anything to it. The people of Montana are shrewd, enterprising, and have their share of the world's goods. They have never given a dollar to help them, though the ben-fits they will receive from it, if it is ever built, will be very great. Either they have no faith in the enterprise or they very naturally prefer that Congress should tax the citizens of all the States to pay for it.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices:

Gold		5-20's 1865-coupons	122½
U.S.6's, 81, reg	120¼	10-40's	112
" 1864, all called		Currency 6's	125
" 1865	118	New 5 per cents	116½
" 1865 new	118½	10-40's—coupons	118
5-20's 1867	120½		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	112¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16½
Erie	17	Union Pacific	64½
Pittsburgh	87	Adams Express	103¾
Ft. Wayne	93¾	American Express	60½
Michigan Southern	86½	U. S. Express	77
Do. Central	90	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	98½
North Western Com	46¼	Quicksilver	17½
Do. Pref	69¼	Fort Wayne	101½
Rock Island	104½	Hannibal & St. Jo	15½
Clev. & Pitts	95½	Panama	127
Pacific Mail	19¾	Iron Mountain	19½
Western Union Tel.	66¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (\$)	54½	Cen. Trans (A)	—
Un. R. R. (\$)	50	Empire (\$)	13
U. Cos. of P. (\$)	138	A. V. R. R. 2-3s (\$)	—
Oil Creek (\$)	12	P. C. 1st, L. 7's (\$)	87
Lehigh Valley (\$)	64¾	North Pacific bonds	—

NEW YORK, April 15, 1876.

Money 3@5; prime mercantile paper 5@6. The customs receipts were $230,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $10,000. The clearings were $23,000,000. Sterling was steady at 486¾@489¾. Gold opened at 113¾, advanced to 113¾, and closed at 113¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 2, with the exception of loans flat.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$3,488,300
Specie, decrease	128,400
Legal Tender, increase	130,400
Deposits, decrease	2,450,000
Circulation, decrease	56,500
Reserve, decrease	188,900

Governments were steady at a fractional decline. Railroad bonds were steady. State securities were more active, with a better feeling. Stocks were heavy and lower early in the day, with a great pressure to sell Lake Shore and Michigan Central. Lake Shore declined to 84¾. Michigan Central to 84¼. St. Paul to 39¼. Erie to 18. Northwest preferred to 58¾, and New Jersey Central to 93. Pacific Mail was exceptionally strong, and advanced to 19¾, but fell on on advanced to 18¾. Towards midday there was some recovery from the extreme depression, but after the second call the market was again weak. During the last hour stocks were firm and higher, with an advance of ¾ to 2¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. The greatest advance was in Lake Shore, which closed at 86¾, with a reaction to 19¾. Michigan Central advanced to 86¼. Lake Shore to 86¾. Northwest common to 49¾, St. Paul common to 40¾, Western Union to 69¾, and New Jersey Central to 100. The transactions aggregated 227,600 shares, with the principal dealings as follows: Pacific Mail 21,000, Erie 18,000, Lake Shore 19,000, Northwest 6,000, St. Paul 9,000, Union 5,000, Western Union 75,000, and Michigan Central 11,000.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 112¾; 5-20s of '65, 118; do '65 new, 118½; do of '67, 120¾; do '68, 122¾; new 5s, 115¾; 10-40s, 112¾; coupons, 118; currency 6s, 125.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 104¾; Virginia, new, 34; do old, 34; Tennessees, old, 32; do new, 40¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 66¾; Quicksilver, 16¾; do preferred, 22¾; Pacific Mail, 19¾; Mariposa, 7; do preferred, 7¼; Adams Express, 103¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 98½; Express, 60½; American Express, 80¾; United States Express, 77; New York Central, 112¾; Erie, 18¾; do preferred, 33; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 85¾; Panama, 27; Union Pacific, 64½; Lake Shore, 86¾; Illinois Central, 95¾; Pittsburgh, 86¾; Northwestern common, 49¾; do preferred, 69¾; Fort Wayne, 101¾; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 16; Chicago & Alton, 102½; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Missouri Pacific, 114¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 14¼; Consolidated, 17; Delaware & Lackawanna, 134; A. & P. preferred, 33¾; Indiana Central, 4¾; Burlington & Quincy, 124¾; Central Pacific, 107¾; Union Pacific, 104¾; Union Pacific grant, 102¾; Hannibal & St. Joe, 16¾.

LONDON, April 15.—On the Stock Exchange there has been much excitement in the foreign stock market during the week, principally owing to the unsettled state of affairs in Eastern Europe, while the panic has been heightened by unfounded rumors relative to the non-payment of Egyptian coupons due this month. Although there was a sharp recovery in prices on Thursday, yet the extent of the previous loss is by no means made up, and the week's operations show a serious reduction in prices. Egyptian securities have been indiscriminately sold, and are from 6 to 8 lower. Buenos Ayres 5 to 7 lower. Peruvian 4 to 6 lower, Hungarian 4 to 5 lower, Russian 2 to 3 lower, Spanish ¾ to 2¼ lower, Hungarian 2 lower, and Turkish ¾ to 2 lower. Most of the securities of this department have been quoted at the lowest point ever touched. American Government bonds were steady. The supply of money continues large, and discount rates in open market remain fairly one per cent. below the bank rates.

To-day the attendance at the Stock Exchange was very thin, and scarcely anything was done except in one or two foreign stocks. The general tendency was flat, except for home railways, which were stronger. Turkish and Egyptian securities were weak at a further important decline.

LONDON, April 15.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £2 000. Consols: 94 9-16; 5-20s of '65, 107¾; do of '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 100; Erie, 18¾; preferred, 29.

FRANKFORT, April 15.—United States new 5s, 101¾.

PARIS, April 15.—The Bourse opened flat to-day, but closed at a sharp recovery. Rentes, 66f 40c.

VIENNA, April 15.—The pressure of sale on the Bourse has somewhat subsided to-day. All stocks closed at an improvement since Thursday.

BERLIN, April 15.—The Bourse to-day opened firm, but closed weak at prices generally lower than on Thursday. Austrian and Hungarian rentes were rather freely offered.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 15, 1876.

The general merchandise markets continue moderately active, but present no new or important features deserving of special notice.

APPLES—Selling in small lots from store, but are still maintained; $4, 30s5, 50 per bbl for fair to prime; and $6s7 for choice to fancy.

BEANS—There is an increasing demand, but as yet no improvement in prices. Prime navies quoted at $1, 15s1, 25 ₱ bu. in round lots, and $1, 20s1, 25 in a small way.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand, especially for prime stock, but the market continues weak, with a general disposition on the part of dealers to realize, although prices remain as last quoted; prime to choice rolls, 28s30c; choice dairy, 21s22c.

CRANBERRIES—@5s6 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The supply of old stock is light, and prices are firm, but unchanged; prime Ohio Factory quoted at 14½c; do New York, 14½s15.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand is better and increasing, but as yet no improvement in prices. Apples quoted at 8s10c for fair to prime; fancy, 10½s11c. Peaches, 11½s12 for prime halves. Blackberries, 12 ₱ 12½. Pitted Cherries, 20s22c.

EGGS—The market, under the influence of continued liberal receipts, is weak, and we now quote at 17s18c.

FLOUR—The market is firmer, and while there has been no general advance as yet, the indications just now point in that direction. A Chicago exchange says: "The reduction in rail freights stimulated the demand for shipment to some extent. It now app ars probable that there will be a better demand for shipment this year than last. Too mills in many sections have exhausted all the good wheat around them, and some are sending to this city for wheat with which to keep running. Hence there will probably be less of that intense competition with the country than in the summer of 1875." Spring wheat flours, $6, 25s6, 75; red winters, $6, 50s7; amber, $7, 00s7, 50; fancy white wheat and patent process, $8, 75s9, 50. Rye Flour, $4, 75s5.

GROCERIES—Coffee is again weaker, under the influence of recent advices from Rio, which report prices a little off there, with continued free receipts and some accumulation of stock. Sugars reported firm with a fair demand, but unchanged. Our New Orleans dispatch, under date of yesterday, reported both Sugars and Molasses quiet in that market.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	5¾@6¾
MOLASSES.			
Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @58
Prime	60 @63	Dark	45 @50
MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	70	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	58	Demarara	50@55
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	11¾	Refining Brown	8¾@9
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8
Standard A	10¾		
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	45 @1 00	Oolong	40 @ 85
Imperial	80 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75
COFFEE.			
Fancy Rio	23½	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27½
Prime Rio	22½@23	R. Rio, loose	27
Good Rio	20½@21½	Roasted Java	38 to 40
Old Gov. Java	30		

GRAIN—The market for Wheat is firmer, with an increasing demand, but there has been no recent change in prices; fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red $1, 30s1, 35; do white, $1, 42s1, 46. The news from Europe is still more favorable to the growing crop and favorable to the growing crop winter wheat. Up to the middle of March it looked well and promised splendidly, but the continued wet weather since then, with some frost, has made a great difference, and many fields. It is said, are now being plowed up for another sowing. Shelled Corn continues scarce, and prices are still tending upward; quotable at 62@64c for good high mixed to prime yellow. Ear Corn is also in light supply, and tending upward; quotable at 58@60c on wharf and track. The Oa market continues quiet and unchanged; Penna. and Ohio mixed, 35@40; do white, 41@42. Rye steady at 80@82c.

HAY—Baled is still quoted on wharf and on track at $17@19, for fair to prime timothy.

HOMINY—In steady demand at $4, 00 ₱ bbl, and the usual discount off in round lots.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at 85@$1 ₱ gallon in kegs and kits, and $1, 10@1, 15 in gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 10s11c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—Sale of 1 car of Bran, in bulk, at $16. Middlings and Chopped Feed quoted at $20@22.

ONIONS—Very dull; $1, 00@1, 50 ₱ bbl. Onion Sets very dull and difficult to quote.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market is easier, but there is a continued steady local demand, and as yet there has been no reduction made in prices in our market. Hogs have dropped 4@5c ₱ cwt within the past week, but this has not been without its effect upon the packers. We quote:

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14½	tierces, per bl	14½
Do. canvassed	15½	Do. half barrels	15½
Shoulders, Ex. C.	10½	Do. buckets	15½
S'fast Bacon, S. C.	15	Lard Ref'd for summer use	in tres 15
Drief Beef, Ex. Sup. Cured, clear	15	Do	bbls 15½
Beef Tongues, S. C.	15	Do	kits
Short Rib Sides	15½	Do in caddies	17¼
Bacon Shoulders	10¼	Do, 3 lb pails	17¼
Rib Sides	12½	Do, 5 lb pails	17¼
Short Rib Sides	13½	Do, 10 lb do	17¼
Clear Sides	14	Do, 6 lb do	17
Mess Pork, per bbl	$22	Ham Sausage	9
Family Mess Pork	23.75	Pig's Feet, in kits	$1, 90
Short Cut "	23.75	Do, do, ½ bbls	$3, 75
Lard, Prime Leaf in tres	15	Do, do, bbls	

POTATOES—There is an increasing demand, but no improvement in prices. We continue to quote at 35s37c ₱ bushel on track by the carload, and 40s42c out of store.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Clover seed quotable at $10, 25s10, 75 per bushel. Timoth Seed, $4, 00s4, 50.

TALLOW—Prime city rendered quotable at 9@9¼ in a jobbing way, with round lots of car loads selling at ⅛ to ¼c less; country rendered, 8@8¼c ₱ lb.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 15, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals in the aggregate for the week ending at noon to-day, as well as those of the preceding week, were as follows:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	382 cars	451 cars
Hogs	141 cars	170 cars
Sheep	87 cars	45 cars
Total	611 cars	636 cars

Of the 382 cars reported for the week ending at noon to-day, 311 cars were through and 71 cars local against 341 cars of the former and 100 cars of the latter for the preceding week; sales, 1,296 head; preceding week, 1,824. It is worthy of notice that the receipts on Saturday and including Thursday up to noon to day, were 177 cars of through and but 4 cars of local; sales during same time, 42 head.

FREIGHTS.

The rates from this point eastward are as follows: To Baltimore, 18c. per cwt; to Philadelphia, 20; to New York, 22½; from Chicago to Pittsburgh, 25c. It is rumored that the trunk lines have commenced to cut rates again, in the west, and, if so, it is evident that the "pooling" arrangement is at an end, the combination broken. However, low rates are of no particular advantage to any one except the producer, as the reduction in transportation is usually added on to the cost of stock at the points of purchase; what the trade desire is the establishing of equitable rates, and the entire abolition of drawbacks; it is complained that a few large shippers are getting drawbacks, hence those shippers outside of the ring cannot compete with them.

CATTLE.

We have had another very dull and unsatisfactory market this week; notwithstanding the offerings were small, unusually so, the supply was in excess of the demand, the best evidence of which is that several lots were shipped over unsold in first hands, and, prices have still further declined. The chief cause of the failing off in business here, is the heavy through shipments, there are so many Cattle being shipped direct from the west to the east that very few are wanted here; Philadelphia, until quite recently, bought largely at this point, but now, that market is being supplied by Morris & Co., Martin, Fuller & Co., and other through shippers, so that there is little or no inquiry here for shipment to that point. New York and Baltimore have not bought much here for a year or more past, and but for country buyers and local butchers, the East Liberty Yards might as well be shut up, except as a transfer depot. There was some inquiry for stockers this week, and it is worthy of notice that Cattle of this character are holding their own better than fat Cattle, as there is more inquiry for the former than the latter.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400 a 1,500 steers	5, 50s5, 75
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	5, 00s5, 25
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	4, 75s5, 00
Fair to good 900a1,000 2s Stockers	3, 50s4, 50
Cows, Bulls and Stags	3, 00s4, 00

SHEEP.

The offerings were considerably larger than those of last week, both of wooled and clipped, and while the former were draggy, and prices ruled a shade lower, the latter met with a ready sale and brought full prices. The weather was warm and pleasant, all that could be desired for handling clippers, and, everything else being equal, they nearly always have the preference at this season of the year. If the weather should turn cold, wooled sheep would be more sought after than clipped, as it is hazardous to buy the latter when the temperature is down much, as in addition to shrinking in weight, they look poorly and sell badly. This being the case, the weather will exercise considerable influence on the market during the next few weeks, and country buyers and shippers should make a note of this and be governed accordingly. Clipped Sheep averaging 80 to 100 lbs, sold within the range of 5 a 5¾c ₱ lb.

QUOTATIONS.

Common to prime Philadelphia Hogs	5, 25@5, 65
Common to prime Yorkers	5, 00@5, 25
Roughs	4, 75@5, 00

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 15, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trade has been exceedingly quiet all week, and the most noticeable event was the decline in prices, both of the product and the raw article; the depression in the latter is said to have been caused more by the manipulation of the "bears" than anything else, and then the former sympathized. However, the general position of the market is still considered favorable for the producing interest. No strikes of importance have been reported recently, the consumption, there is reason to believe, is increasing, as it always does at this particular time—the production is just about holding its own, while the visible supply has been considerably reduced, as compared with what it was a year ago. The general belief is that unless some new territory is opened up, not only will current rates be maintained, but a still farther appreciation is not improbable. Producers are in better condition now than for several years past, having realized a fair margin of profit for some time; they are easy financially, not forced to sell, as they were, in order to raise funds to meet maturing obligations. In regard to the refining interest there is little to record that is new or important; refiners, outside of the combination, are not doing much, while those inside the "ring" continue to run, and are doing nearly all the business. It is reported that the combination have it in contemplation to buy out the outside refiners, with the understanding that they (the 'outsiders') obligate themselves not to again engage in the refining business; we give the rumor for what it is worth, not pretending to vouch for its correctness. While the combination appears to be in a vigorous condition just now, the probability is that it will be short lived; movements of a similar character have been tried time and again, not only in Petroleum but other branches of business, and all proved failures, as it appears to be impossible to harmonize where there are so many conflicting interests.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude by rail for the week, 16,498 bbls; by rail and Conduit pipe line from January 1st to date, 274,474 bbls, against 128,486 bbls same time last year. Shipments of refined eastward for the week, 17,096 bbls; January 1st to date, 231,509 bbls; same time last year, 29,502 bbls.

CRUDE.

The market was quiet to-day, as it has been all week, although with but little change in prices. United quoted at $1, 90; Conduit, $1, 92½; immediate shipment, $2, 12½.

REFINED.

Little or nothing doing; nominal at 14s14¼c for Philadelphia delivery; 15c on cars here, 11c Possibly after the combination has gobbled up all the "outsiders" business may improve.

OIL BARRELS.

The market continues dull, but prices are still maintained; countries, $1, 15; city make, $1, 20a1, 25.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Robinson	Lilly o w	460
Robinson	Excelsior o w	82
Total		542

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co Baltimore	5½
Brilliant Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co do	1,412
Liberty O. Co	Internat'l Do do	607
Total		2,479

New York Wool Market.

No noticeable features have developed on this article of merchandise since our last report. On pretty much every outlet the distribution has been moderate and unevenly distributed. The volume has been of an irregular character, preventing good positive quotations. In short, the position seems to be about as tame and unsatisfactory as ever, with no very hopeful signs for the immediate future in any description. Such stocks as may be left on hand are offered with what may be called freedom, holders being about all willing to close out and many quite anxious, and from the present feeling dealers will not be much disposed to take in any of the new clips unless they can do so on more reasonable terms than any as yet offered. From manufacturers who are still at work there comes a continued wail over the profitless condition of their trade and a closer figuring of purchases to actual wants than ever. We also find some few current that an outlet for a considerable amount of wool, and to which all were willing to sell, will be wholly or partially closed by the death of the merchant prince, under whose control so many mills were run. There is no doubt that this event will make considerable difference in the future demands for carpet wools, as there is little reason to believe that the contemplated 4 factories will be finished and put into operation. Foreign grades are somewhat nominal, but lack strength on the general values.

The sales reported for the week are quite small, and in nearly all cases terms are reserved. We learn of 2,000 lbs super pulled at 40c; 5,000 lbs low coarse Wisconsin fleeces, 35c; 2,000 lbs scoured spring California, 47½c; 5,000 lbs spring 27½c; 1,500 lbs do, 26c; 28 bales do, 28s; 83,000 lbs fall California 14@15c; 5,000 lbs black California, 19c; 40 bales scoured Texas, 50c; 20,000 lbs XX Ohio, 1,000 lbs N Ohio, do bags super pulled, 2,500 lbs do do, 40 bags of combing do on private terms; 60 bags extra pulled, 37½@35c; 40 bags spring California, 2,000 lbs do scoured, 10,000 lbs fall California, 10,000 lbs do pulled, 40,000 lbs Western Texas, 25,000 lbs Eastern do, 15,000 lbs fine Texas, 20,000 lbs mixed do, 2,500 and 1,000 lbs Oregon, and 10,000 lbs Australian on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 15, 1876.

FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 Chicago spring $1, 02 spot; $1, 03¾ seller May; $1, 04¾ seller June; No. 3 do, spring do, $1, 00 spot; $1, 01 seller May; 47¾c seller June. Oats dull; No. 2 30c spot; 33¼c seller May. Rye firm. Barley steady at 59½c spot; 61c seller May.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $22, 85 spot; $22, 87½@22, 40 seller May; $22, 87½@22, 40 seller June. Lard quiet; $12, 40 cash; $12, 35 seller May; $12, 60 seller June. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon firm at 9¾, 12½@12¾c. Lard dull; keg 15c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1, 06.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—Cotton firm at 12¾c; sales of 350 bales; receipts 350 bales; shipments 968 bales. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—Petroleum quiet and unchanged at 11¾c for S. W. 110 test; 13¼c for P. W. 150 test car lots.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 15.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1, 44. Corn steady at 46@47c. Barley steady; choice Canada $1, 00.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, April 15.—Spirits turpentine steady at 30c.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, April 15.—Petroleum; refined 30f.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Cotton steady at 12¾c. Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged

Cotton

NEW YORK, April 15.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c; futures closed quiet; April 12 1-16c; May 12 3-16c; June 13 5-32c; July 13 21-32@13 11-16c; August 13 25-32@13 13-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—Cotton: demand moderate; sales of 2,948 bales; factors generally more stringent; quotations unchanged; net receipts 1,020 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,425; to continent 168; to Great Britain 2,925; stock 219,272.

MOBILE, April 15.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 12¼c; net receipts 830 bales; gross, 842; sales 500.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾@12¾c; net receipts 2,217 bales; sales 100.

SAVANNAH, April 15.—Cotton: middlings 12¾c; net receipts 495 bales; exports coastwise 128; sales 221.

GALVESTON, April 15.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¾c; net receipts 848 bales; exports coastwise 233; sales 448.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Cattle: receipts 1,100; market steady; firm and nearly all sold; prices $3@5, 40; common grades $3@3, 25; cows and bulls $2, 25@4, 00, shipping $4, 25@5, 50; shipments 2,000. Hogs: receipts 4,000 head; market moderately active, but lower; shipping $7, 00@7, 90; best $8, 00@8, 35; shipments 3,000 head. Sheep: receipts 200 head; prices unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Hogs quiet; light shipping $7, 60@7, 85; Yorkers $7, 85@8, 00; bacon $7, 20@7, 50. Cattle steady; good to choice $5, 00@5, 15; poor steers $3, 75@4, 30; native feeders $4, 25@4, 50.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—Hogs steady; common to good light $6, 75@7, 25; fair to good heavy $6, 00@6, 25.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.—Hogs dull at $7, 80@7, 75; receipts 1,000.

Wool.

BOSTON, April 15.—Wool is dull. The sales were very small. Fleece is very limited. Choice fine wools in good condition are scarce. Desirable XX Ohio could not be purchased at less than 44c, and Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 39@40. Combing wools sympathize with other kinds, and recent sales show a shrinkage of 5@7c from the highest figures realized for this description. Pulled wool is dull. There is a large stock on hand. An occasional fancy lot runs up to high figures, but the principal sales of good papers have been at 35@42c for X.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Business was sluggish with domestic and commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade was moder te. Cotton goods were in steady demand at mostly unchanged prices. Prints were in fair request. Union (meaning prints were restricted to 64c. The *Bulletin* says: A few fancy prints and fine merrimac ginghams will be reduced 3c on Monday next. Woolen goods are quiet.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 bbls eggs, 5 do butter; J. H. Loh & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Brown, C. & Co; 2 bbls eggs, C. Atwell & Co; 1 bbl do, Hatch, S. & Co; 4 bbls steads, H. Berger; 5 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 1 bbl butter, J. J. Given; 3 tubs do, Head & McE; 1 bbl do, Dilworth & Co; 1 bbl do, S. & Co; 4 bbls lard, E. Fox & Co; 50 bbls vinegar, P. Duff & Sons; 1 car hay, W. G. Miller; 4 tres hams, J. L. Dunseath & Co; 1 bbl tobacco, W. & R. Rinehart; 40 kgs beer, J. Bruening; 20 bbl bbls beer, L. Schmidt; 8 cks yeast, Kramer & S; 2 bxs marble, N. Whiting & Co; 10 pkgs tobacco, R. & W. Jenkinson; 20 cads tobacco, J. W. Taylor; 10 ¼ butts do, Hawood & B; 2 cads do, E. Aiken & Co; 252 sks oats, 2 bbls onions, 1 do tallow, P. Duff & Son; 1 bx tobacco, 1 do samples, M. Hegi; 7 bedsteads, 1 dressing case, 3 cads sand, Mc & Mc; 2 bbls ivy; 2 bbls wire, Luebbe & Bro; 3 sks rags, A. McClure; 2 tins butter, H. Neal; 1 car hay, Elwood & McC; 8 bbl tobacco, Weyman & Bro.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—1 car lumber, M. C. Hopper; 1 do flour Caskey, H. & Co; 1 do 1 bbl beer, L. Leiser & Co; 1 do shingles, W. J. McMaster; 2 bbls beans, P. Duff & Son; 5 bbls oil, H. C. Vantine; 1 car lumber, C. Aubray & Son; 5 bbls apples, Head, C. & Co; 6 bx frames, J. & M. Alexsdorf; 6 do, J. W. Morrison; 1 s ease P. Pollard; 31 bbls oil, 6 bbls paint, Paine A. & T; 5 bbls sego, Brown C. & Co; 1 do, F. O ens; 1 case candy, Reymer Bros; 1 do, Kramer & V; 112 bdls hoes and rakes, Whitmore, W. & Co; 1 do, Mc Mellen ware, T. Hare & Bro; 20 bbls 2 apples, J. Lucy & Co; 20 pkgs furniture, J. Milliken; 61 sks potatoes, F. Schlosser; 11 do, D. Wallace; 1 do, Robberts & S; 1 do, Shoemaker & Co; 1 do, Robberts & S; 1 do, D. W. Roberts; 1 do, Friedley Bros; 1 do, C. Dilworth & Co; 1 do, Jenkins & Bro; 6 do, Shoemaker & Co; 1 do, Ro

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising barometer, colder northwest winds, and clear weather.

Iron City College,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, &c., call on or address
J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

Freight committee.
The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to go before the House Committee at Washington City, are invited to meet at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, on Monday at 2½ P. M. A full attendance is requested.
By order.

A Pleasant Valley Car Robbed.
On Saturday night about nine o'clock a man stepped up to a Pleasant Valley car on Ninth street, and stole the conductor's cash box, and stepped off with it. The conductor jumped off the car, and started after him, and got so close to him that he dropped the box. Upon examining the box the conductor found that the thief had succeeded in getting two dollars cut of it.

An Extra Train.
Parties traveling by rail will observe the change of time on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, as published elsewhere, and taking effect from the 16th inst.; and also note the very desirable fact that from and after that date accommodation train has been put on the road, leaving Mansfield daily for Pittsburgh at 6:37 P. M., and returning leave Pitsburgh at 11:02 P. M.

Funeral of Thomas Davage
The funeral of Thomas Davage, which took place from his residence on Second avenue, yesterday afternoon, was very largely attended. Mr. Davage was one of the oldest Masons in the city, and he had reached the highest degree in the order. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 219, A. Y. M., also a member of the Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar. These lodges both turned out in full dress, and were accompanied by a large representation from other lodges. The cortege, as it moved up Liberty street, was very imposing, there being over fifty carriages in addition to the procession on foot.

Death of Mrs. Thompson.
Mrs. R. D. Thompson, who died on Friday morning last, was the Treasurer of the Allegheny Ladies' Society for the Relief of the Poor for many years, and also of the Allegheny "Widow's Home" from its organization until death ended her benevolent labors. The ladies of both these societies bear the warmest testimony to the efficiency and faithfulness of their deceased sister, her amiable and attractive christian character, and the many graces which endeared her to all with whom she had intercourse. The managers of these societies desire to meet the members at the funeral of Mrs. Thompson, which is appointed at 2 P. M. to-day (Monday) in Dr. Hodge's Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

Night Assault.
Pat. Connor was found by officer Costello lying in an insensible condition on Forty-eighth street about one o'clock yesterday morning. He had evidently been knocked down. Two men somewhat under the influence of liquor were arrested on suspicion, but were discharged by Alderman Kerr, as Connor, when sobered up, was not seriously injured, but could give no account of the affair at all, more than he believed he had been knocked down. The whole of them had been drinking up too much, and thus say all who heard the case.

Since writing the above it has been learned that Robert Riggs was badly hurt also. Yesterday afternoon they were much worse, and Geo. Clarke and Henry Hopkins, the parties who were first arrested and then discharged, were re-arrested and held in $1,000 bail each for a hearing on Thursday.

AWAITING THE VERDICT.

The Mayor Postpones the Suit Morgan Hearing to Consider a Delicate Question—Females Make the Acquaintance of the Fragrant Interior of the Central Police Station.

Contrary to general expectations the hearing did not come off before the Mayor on Saturday evening in the case of the Matt. Morgan troupe, charged with giving obscene exhibitions. There are six informations against each of the seventeen members of the company. The names of the defendants are B. S. Hodges, J. P. Sousa, Edwin Clotworthy, J. S. Kernan, Lew C. Clarke, Ed. Clarke, Paul Sumers, Dan Collyer, Annie Kemp Bowler, Ida Gilsey, Maud Leigh, Jennie Carroll, Nellie Brozee, Louisa Thorn, Rosa Francis, May Roberts and Georgie Lee. All the female members of the troupe, and some of the males who had not previously been arrested, were taken into custody on Saturday at the close of the matinee, and escorted to the Mayor's office, followed by a large crowd. Annie Kemp Bowler, however, could not be found. After the accused had been arraigned Mr. Swartzwelder, their counsel, raised the point that they could not be summarily convicted, for the reason that the offense alleged against them was not triable without the intervention of a jury. The Mayor replied that as the point was an important one, he would take time to consider it, and he therefore adjourned the hearing till nine o'clock to-morrow morning. This announcement was totally unexpected by the defense, which anticipated an overruling of the point. The male defendants, being under bail, were permitted to go, but the females were detained until they could get security. Mr. J. P. Bailey, proprietor of the St. Clair hotel, subsequently became their bondsman in the sum of $100 each, and they were released. At that time Mr. Bailey had in his possession some $800, the money of the troupe, and with that in his hands he felt pretty secure in risking an amount of the bonds. Later in the evening the Treasurer of the company succeeded in getting the money, which was in the safe, from one of the night clerks. This fact coming to the knowledge of Mr. Bailey, he immediately hunted up the police authorities, took out bail pieces and had all the females arrested and lodged in the Central Station. Here they remained until yesterday morning when Mr. Bailey again went on their bonds, the $800 that was in his safe having been returned to him as security. The male defendants put up at the St. Clair hotel and the females at the Red Lion. It was nearly two o'clock Sunday morning when the officers proceeded to serve the bail pieces on the latter, and two of them were apprehended as they were on the point of entering the hotel on their return from an evening visit. The disreputable exhibitions of these parties are now at an end, and it is to be hoped that Pittsburgh will never be disgraced by the like again. The entire troupe is under bonds to the amount of $4,100. It was announced that they would display their anatomy this evening in Baltimore, but the ordinary mind will fail to comprehend how they can do that and appear before the Mayor at nine o'clock in the morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
It may be months and it may be years before Pittsburghers will have the opportunity of seeing in their own city the play of "Julius Cæsar" produced in better style and with more circumstance and pomp than the management of the Opera House promises to invest it with this week. In addition to the mechanical effects and the scores of auxiliaries, it will have what is of more importance, viz., three talented and able representatives of Shakespearian characters, Mr. E. Robert as *Cassius*, Mr. Louis Aldrich as *Antony*, and Mr. Gotthold as *Brutus*. The "sets" and costumes arrived in the city on Saturday, and the employes of the theater have been busy ever since getting the former in position.

Academy of Music
The admirers of the society drama can gratify their taste for that sort of amusement this evening at the Academy of Music, when Augustin Daly's latest, and said to be his best production, "Pique," will be brought out by an excellent company. Mr. Daly has never yet sent a poor troupe to what a metropolitan journal, in tickling its own invidual fancy, is generally pleased to denominate a provincial city. The company is, with one or two changes, the same that performed in "Big Bonanza," here during the early part of the season. Mrs. Jeffreys-Lewis, an English lady of whom the critics speak as a charming actress, succeeds Sara Jewett as leading lady and will enact the *role* of *Mabel Renfrew*.

Library Hall.
This evening is the occasion of the second entertainment at Library Hall by the Centennials for the benefit of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor. They have prepared an interesting programme, and those who attend will not only experience the gratification that attends upon intellectual enjoyment, but that which also follows the knowledge that their money is to be devoted to a worthy object.

Wallace's Sonnds.
There is certainly variety enough offered in the benefit to be given at Library Hall tomorrow night to Geo. M. Wallace to induce a large attendance on the part of those who dislike to sit out a single performance of two and a half hours. There will be poetry, vocal and instrumental music, farces, dramas, &c. Seats can be purchased at Hale's music store.

Old Fort Duquesne.
Bartley Campbell's dramatization of this well-known novel will have its initial presentation on Friday night, when Mrs. Dr. Sadcler will appear in the leading character.

Buy the Black Hills out and out, a new cake sold by all grocers, contains as much gold as can be found in many of the western hills. Buy it and stay at home.

Summer Resort.
Idlewood Cottage, at Idlewood Station, P. C. & St. L. R. R., about five miles from this city, opens May 20, 1876. This favorite resort offers rare inducements to business men, as the day can be spentin the city, and a short ride will enable them to return to their family in the evening.

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATORS.

Hard Facts and a Few Fancies—The Condition of the City—All Her Ways Not Pleasantness. Nor All Her Paths Peaceful—Numerous Experts in Mechanical Engineering—An Unofficial Recommendation for the Improvement of Water—The Ability of the City to Pay Its Debts—Results Briefly Summed and the Water Works Appropriation Recommended.

The following document, which seems to be a rough draft of the report of the Investigation Committee which closed its labors in this city last Thursday, was laid on one of the reportorial desks in the GAZETTE office on Saturday. It was accompanied by a note in which the writer states he found the manuscript in the street, but as it was unsigned, and all the members of the committee having gone to Harrisburg, he concluded as a favor to them to have it published in order that each should be supplied with a copy in the most convenient form. The writer further says: "I would have preferred transmitting the paper to the member who roughed it out, but not recognizing by the style or chirography who is the talented author, I think the wiser course is to give each of the ten or a dozen gentlemen who have at one time and another composed the investigation body an equal chance with his brethren."

A perusal of the report is calculated to cast a halo of doubt around its authenticity, but as there are points of wisdom as well as unwisdom in it, our readers are entitled to an opportunity to judge for themselves whether it is a bona fide production or that of some wag of the lobby.

THE REPORT.

To the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania:

Your committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the city of Pittsburgh, more especially relating to its indebtedness, water works, and the Penn Avenue act and incidentally into the reputation, private and public, of everybody who has directly or indirectly been concerned in municipal affairs, or related by blood or marriage to those who may have been thrown by their own malignant itch for office, or by circumstances, or by the voluntary suffrages of the people, into or in the remote vicinity of anything pertaining whatever to the slightest symptom of connection with the city, its contracts, its interests, or its detriments, respectfully report: Generally stating results (details will be given hereafter) we have succeeded in listening to what seemed to have been a leaning to tatters of characters, and we are assured by those who are thoroughly posted that a score more or less of citizens who have never hitherto appeared in a doubtful light before their families or fellows, have been shown up in style, either in the matter of private reputations as men, or in their capacity as mechanics, engineers, business men, etc., and, as we imagine from the drift of the investigation, this was the object of those through whose influence it was organized and subsequently managed, it is expected they will consider passive efforts of the majority of the committee, and the active cooperation of a very small minority, as signally successful.

EXPENSIVE WAYS PREVAILING.

We examined many of the thoroughfares improved and improving under the Penn avenue act, and while we rolled with unfeigned jubilancy over the wooden and asphalt pavements, we were agreeably surprised to recognize that the city has good drives and first-class roads, an impression which we had not entertained before from our circumscribed pedestrianating in the vicinity of Fifth, Wood and Market streets. There are many of these new avenues located with especial reference to the progressive development of the grading capabilities of the inhabitants, for the encouragement of contractors, and apparently for the education of engineers in chrysalis. There is probably no other city in the world where a majority in interest of property holders have shown such unwonted enterprise for the benefit of others. Many streets, we think, where would be considered impassable hill sides, immense stone walls half a hundred feet from foundation to surface, of all lengths, and thickness varying from the mere pigmy of a twenty feet to nearly double that gauge, are seen on all sides. Here and there an Alpine enterprise is visible, dashing over land slides hitherto deemed impracticable, slashed through infantile mountains by means of cuts thirty to forty feet deep, and crossing ravines by fills sometimes eighty feet in height and several hundred feet long. This style, your honorable body will perceive at a glance, is calculated to result in a splendid variety in lots which must suit all tastes, excepting possibly those who are so foolish as to wish to build on a flat. Those who prefer a fairy location can take the top of a cut, and if of economic turn, add an honest penny to their incomes by renting the side nearest the road to persons who prefer perpendicular sites, or who, having lived in Switzerland, desire to keep a constant reminder of sweet home before them by possessing an artificial representation of the farm of their native land. Others whose tastes lie toward picturesque vales could be suited even to an exaggerated degree at the bottom of one of the numerous fills.

BEER CAVES AND FILLS CONSIDERED.

These fills could also be utilized, at the least possible cost, for industrial pursuits, such as the brewing business, for instance, the holes—so to speak—being capable of conversion into beer caves at a slight outlay. If Pittsburghers are as enterprising as they should be it will be ere long the first city in the world in the malt liquor line—its capacity for beer storage, taken advantage of as suggested, being billions on billions of barrels.

Before dismissing this subject of streets, we would say that no actual frauds were developed; that, with the exception of Stanton avenue, all the improvements were made at the request of the majority in interest of the property holders, and that, taking the down-town streets and the suburban avenues, the general average of Pittsburgh roads says a nothing to the boast of, though not absolutely discreditable.

ALL RIGHT BUT FOR THESE BONDS

There is no doubt the city has much to complain of in the manner in which its water bonds have been handled. Indeed we feel, as we do at the Grand outside the boundaries which here in etiquette when we state they have been too much handled. To discover exactly where they have gone to, we got the bonds and similar interesting points swallowed up our time almost as effectually as $500,000 of bonds were swallowed. One might, with a chance for as tangible results, ask a dead Gazzam's bill darkey what he did with the chickens whose existence he surreptitiously abbreviated during the last few months of his career. We are happy to state, however, that the city has recovered from the Nation Trust Company nearly the entire amount, tho' without interest.

Of the whole amount of bonds issued for water works purposes ($4,000,000) there have been expended for water extension piping and pipe laying $1,000,000; this was before the Water Commission was organized, and the new works only in contemplation. And this $500,000 Nation Trust Company-Ross-Swoope *et al* gobbled bonds; $1,000,000 paid Wm. Smith & Sons for pipe under their contract with the Commission; real estate $375,000, and here is a total of $2,875,000, leaving $1,529,000 expended on reservoirs, foundations, engines, &c. The impression, therefore, that $4,504,000 has been principally spent on contracts for the working parts of the new works is wrong, and when the capacity of the extension is considered, the sum total does not seem as though an extravagance had run riot in these last-mentioned items. Itmay be proper to state here, in order to make an intelligent comparison, that the St. Louis water works cost over $8,000,000.

LOWRY'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE WATER WORKS.

Your committee heard copious supplies of witnesses on the engines, and more especially on a steam fire engine built twenty years ago by Joseph Lowry, Mechanical Engineer of the water works, but upon inquiry we discovered that he had not taken charge of the works at present building until some time subsequently, so that this testimony could not in fairness be considered relevant. It was also in evidence that Mr. Ed. Armstrong, who repaired the Lowry engine at present supplying Allegheny City with water, had married a fourth or fifth cousin of Lowry's first wife. It is to be regretted that neither of the gentlemen immediately concerned could testify whether it was a *fourth* or a *fifth* cousin, otherwise there might be grounds for recommending your Honorable body to take some action on this important clue. We regret this all the more as counsel for the prosecution expended much time and legal acumen in dredging this and many other phases of the subject of equal interest to the taxpayers and were beat only by a neck, or a failure to produce the family pedigree, as in this instance.

BETWEEN TWO RALES OF HAY.

Several witnesses for the defense were examined. A few weeks interval was allowed, however, so that the detractions of Lowry might take good solid root, and thus give him more glory in their refutation. These witnesses were just as toughened in favor as the others were against the engine, and to state the case freely and above board the small minority of the committee felt as though the typical illuminated print representing an animal of immense auricular development between two bales of hay was hanging on the wall opposite. The majority, we also freely and candidly state, didn't care a baubee one way or the other. Finally we went to the Allegheny works, and saw the engine free from these entangling opinions, which had hitherto run so opposed as to threaten us by their effects into strabismus. It plunged along like a youth in pumps, though it didn't make as much noise; as gracefully as a maiden in a waltz; it was the poetry of motion demonstrated in metal, and we came away satisfied that while theory as opposed to theory may clash in the investigation room of City Hall, practice was quietly and perfectly doing its high old duty at the Allegheny water works.

A TWO PAIR HAND BEATS A KING ET AL.

There seems no doubt that the two pairs of engines are of much greater capacity than the city needs, either now or for years to come, but this is a mistake which cannot be remedied now, and it is the part of wisdom to complete the almost finished work. Certainly there would be much more water used if the people could get it. Judging from the somberness and soot which prevails in the city, Pittsburgh has never had an adequate supply even for ordinary lavatory purposes, and it is our honest opinion that 10,000,000 gallons of water, in addition to what is now being consumed, with a proportionate increase in the stock on hand in the scrub brush and soap bazaars, would not be too little, if economically applied, to result in a complete change in the appearance of the small boys of the city, and may be, lead to the development of new features in them which would enrich in a novel way the science of geology. Should it be deemed advisable to work the engines to their utmost capacity, 80,000,000 gallons each twenty-four hours (which would unquestionably solve the whole question of how the water bonds, principal and interest, are to be paid from water rents) the suggestion heretofore made relative to beer caves, and the erection of breweries should be adopted. This would set the city finances afloat without further trouble, and possibly prevent more wild bull bellowing about corruption where there is none. It requires water to make beer, and the billions on billions of barrels which these caves would hold would keep the big engines and reservoirs running full tilt as many hours in the day as could be compressed into the twenty-four. We feel, in making this suggestion, that we have helped Pittsburgh "out of the woods," and that our five weeks of traveling hither and thence has been crowned with glory, and has not been wholly devoid of statesmanship.

A TEMPERATE VIEW OF OUR WATER.

The water supplied at present is said to be at times quite bad. Some times it is permeated with petroleum, so we were informed. That pumped into the mains at Forty-fifth street was reported as quite filthy occasionally. Indeed we were told that even during our five weeks session it has been in as bad odor as at any previous time. We have no testimony to this effect recorded, however, and no evidence other than mere hearsay, and it would be improper on our part to make any official recommendation upon a matter of which we know so little. No doubt this water could be diluted advantageously to it and the consumers, but possibly with injury to the ingredient used.

Examination into valuations for taxation purposes occupied several days, but unfortunately only one side of the question was investigated. High assessments on property in the East End wards were sworn to, and in many cases the rents were inadequate to meet taxes. We judge this is partly owing to the depression in real estate as in all other commodities (excepting Boom bill votes) and that fully twenty-*five per centum* of the deficiency may be safely placed to that cause. As a rule, East End property is suffering no more than real property in other cities, and not as much as in many places. Ground which sold for $1,000 to $1,500 per acre ten or twelve years ago, realized six years subsequently from $4,000 to $8,000, and up to that time had been assessed at from $100 to $250. The rush and speculation and transfer these lands to toad stool prices, and the fact that they were assessed nearly to their selling value three years ago under equalization, is the fault of the owners (who forget that the country has passed the Era of Inflation) rather than that of the city officers. There are few instances, we opine, where East End property is not worth today its selling price, previous to consolidation, plus taxes and six *per centum* interest compounded. We deduce from all these facts that Pittsburgh is to-day as able to pay its debts as any other city in the country, and is in much better condition to do so than many of the larger ones.

INTERESTING SIDE ISSUE.

Your committee also, in a cursory way, through the medium of sub-committees, examined Trimble's Varieties. It isn't a bad kind of a place, the dancing being very good and the music quite a step above inferior order. Pea nuts are only ten cents a quart at this house, which renders it one of the most economical places for amusement seeking public this side of Nashville, where the nuts are raised in bags ready for transportation to Manager Aims. Matt. Morgan's Combination came down during the last week of the investigation. He has twenty beautiful young ladies, all dressed in a peculiar style of exaggerated tie backs. The Mayor arrested many of his company and Trimble's Varieties, but when the Mayor was a man of more sense, and really had formed favorable impressions of him when before the committee. The State should pay these bills, and also encourage Trimble's Varieties.

THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

In summing up the investigation we respectfully submit the following results:

1st. It was folly to plan and execute the water works on such an extensive scale.

2nd. There was extravagance evinced in not keeping a better look out on those who run the bond mill, and in the letting of the pipe contract under the commission.

3d. There are too many expensive streets and avenues in the East End wards, that part of the city being so thoroughly spider webbed that your committee imagine the main object was that each man, woman and child within the corporate limits should have a corner lot.

4th. That the valuations generally are correct and far below what owners would have taken for their property before the panic.

5th. That these ills are the natural outgrowth of war times, when money was abundant and both individuals and corporations extravagant. In public as in private affairs the piper must be paid for the luxurious music.

We would, in view of all these circumstances, recommend that an appropriation be made at once for the completion of the Water Works. Otherwise the city will soon be in default to contractors, and will be liable to them to the amount of their contracts—a sum which would be fully sufficient to start the engines pumping. And this recommendation we are assured will meet with the hearty approbation of nineteenths of the citizens of Pittsburgh, who cannot see why, in these hard times, they should be taxed $300,000 additional to the present levy, to erect works which posterity should be allowed a full hand in paying for.

Easter in the City.
Yesterday was all that the masses could ask in the way of comfort, being pleasant overhead, as well as under foot, so they took advantage of it. It is scarcely within the recollection of man that so many people have been on the street at one time on Sunday. The principal thoroughfares of both cities, as well as that circuit outside the bounds all day. All of the churches, but especially the Catholic and Episcopalian, were jammed at each service. Trinity presented a spectacle of appearance, and the services were exceedingly interesting and the music unusually fine. St. Andrew's sustained its well known reputation admirably, also St. Peter's, and Christ Church, Allegheny. Tim Cashdollar was crowded with the chickens whose existence he surreptitiously abbreviated during the last few months of his career. We are happy to state, however, that the city has recovered from the Nation Trust Company nearly the entire amount, tho' without interest.

Of the whole amount of bonds issued for water works purposes ($4,504,000) there have been expended for water extension piping and pipe laying $1,000,000; this was before the Water Commission was organized, and the new works only in contemplation. And this $500,000 Nation Trust Company-Ross-Swoope *et al* gobbled bonds; $1,000,000 paid Wm. Smith & Sons for pipe under their contract with the Commission; real estate $375,000, and here is a total of $2,875,000, leaving $1,529,000 expended on reservoirs, foundations, engines, &c. The impression, therefore, that $4,504,000 has been principally spent on contracts for the working parts of the new works is wrong, and when the capacity of the extension is considered, the sum total does not seem as though an extravagance had run riot in these last-mentioned items. Itmay be proper to state here, in order to make an intelligent comparison, that the St. Louis water works cost over $8,000,000.

LOWRY'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE WATER WORKS.

Your committee heard copious supplies of witnesses on the engines, and more especially on a steam fire engine built twenty years ago by Joseph Lowry, Mechanical Engineer of the water works, but upon inquiry we discovered that he had not taken charge of the works at present building until some time subsequently, so that this testimony could not in fairness be considered relevant. It was also in evidence that Mr. Ed. Armstrong, who repaired the Lowry engine at present supplying Allegheny City with water, had married a fourth or fifth cousin of Lowry's first wife. It is to be regretted that neither of the gentlemen immediately concerned could testify whether it was a *fourth* or a *fifth* cousin, otherwise there might be grounds for recommending your Honorable body to take some action on this important clue. We regret this all the more as counsel for the prosecution expended much time and legal acumen in dredging this and many other phases of the subject of equal interest to the taxpayers and were beat only by a neck, or a failure to produce the family pedigree, as in this instance.

Gone to Europe.
Mr. Wm. Ladley, Merchant Tailor, Nos. 11 and 13 Fifth avenue, desires to announce to the public that he has just received a fine assortment of goods for Spring wear. Mr. Ladley's long experience, and the high reputation he has attained in the business, is a sufficient guarantee of perfect satisfaction being rendered in all cases. Mr. L. has reduced his prices, and is prepared to make business suits of English and French Cassimere, and dress suits of the finest Diagonals and French Crepes, from thirty dollars upward.

Fine Dry Goods at Auction.
To accommodate our numerous custom ers, we will offer our stock at auction, every Wednesday and Saturday evenings, sale to commence at seven o'clock. As our sale, day and evening, is without reserve, to close out our business, many rare bargains may be secured.
J. B. HEARD & Co.,
No. 118 Federal street, Allegheny,
Late 52 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

Fine Dry Goods at Auction.
To accommodate our numerous customers, we will offer our stock at auction,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING.
Sale to commence at 7 o'clock.
As our sale, day and evening, is without reserve, to close out our business, many rare bargains may be secured.
J. B. HEARD & Co.,
No. 118 Federal street, Allegheny.
Late 52 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

Prices Low.
The ruling motto in every branch of trade is *low Prices*. Inquiry demonstrates the fact that J. B. Carson, the celebrated merchant tailor at No. 48 Sixth street, is prepared to meet his patrons with the lowest prices of the season.

New Goods.
Plain and Plaid Debeges, Cashmeres, Surges, Camels Hair Cloth, and everything new and desirable in Dress Goods, now opening at H. J. Lynch's, No. 96 Market street.

J. B. Heard & Co., closing out fine table damasks at great sacrifice, at 118 Federal street.

Cork Shavings.
The best, cheapest and most durable article in use for Beds, Matresses, &c., for sale at 44 and 46 First avenue.

A Splendid assortment of cheap wall papers will be found at Ed. Foeresters, No. 164 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. District Court.
(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

M. B. Parsons, bankrupt, and John P. Zane bankrupt, Blair county. Each of the bankrupts presented a petition for discharge which was referred to the register in charge of the respective cases for a final hearing.

Harry McGregor, bankrupt, Allegheny, city. The resolution of composition was made binding upon all creditors.

Kneedler, Patterson & Co., et al. vs. William Armagast, Center county. A petition for an injunction was presented and an order made for a hearing on the same on the 4th proximo, Samuel Armagast be restrained in the meantime.

John Emmel, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The assignee's supplemental report of the sale of real estate was presented and confirmed nisi.

G. A. Mundorf, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The assignee was allowed to accept oak lumber in payment of a promissory note of John G. White for $247.91.

A. G. Sturdevant, bankrupt, Erie. The assignee was granted permission to sell, at public sale, certain property discharged of all liens.

First National Bank of Athens, Pa., vs. Elizabeth Wells, Bradford county. Argument on acceptions to confirmation of the commissioner's report as to the sufficiency of the creditors joining in the petition for adjudication. Decision reserved.

Henry M. Stitzer, bankrupt, Crawford county. Injunction granted against Wm. H. Kightinger and others.

A. G. Newman, debtor, Fayette county. Argument on the question of adjudication. Decision reserved.

Orphans' Court.
(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

Frank Pennington et al. John B. Griffin appointed guardian.

Estate of A. A. Moore, deceased. Administrator allowed to mortgage property to pay debts.

Estate of Thomas McClurg, deceased. Final decree of partition made.

Ephraim Bilfinger, deceased. Report of inquest presented and confirmed nisi.

Estate of Karl Kirsch, deceased. Fred. K. Kirsch, executor, discharged.

Estate of Wm. Tweedale, deceased. S. Teese. Report of sale confirmed absolutely, and deed acknowledged.

Minor children of John Martin, deceased. Report of sale confirmed and deed acknowledged.

Estate of Robert Simpson, deceased. Estate ordered to be appraised.

Jos. Puttenheifer, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved nisi.

Simon K. Heimbercher was appointed guardian of minor children of Margaret Heimbercher, deceased.

Edward and Julius Kaiser et al. Edward Fialkowski appointed guardian.

Common Pleas No. 1.
(*Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.*)

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of T. Dallas to John B. Guthrie, Reese Owen and James S. Dunseath were appointed appraisers.

In the assignment of the estate of Wm. McCombs to C. W. McCord, August Ammon and Charles Lare were appointed appraisers.

A. F. Alexander was appointed Auditor in the case of Masonic Savings Bank vs. Elizabeth W. Warner.

Aaron and Elizabeth Agans were allowed to adopt J. F. Baker.

Trial List for To-day.

O'Neill et al. vs. Mullin et al.
Dunn vs. Neal, Jackson et al.
White and wife vs. Neal, Jackson et al.
Lappan & Co. vs. Dunbar Iron Company.
Galagher vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company.
White and Smith.
Odd Fellows' Savings Bank vs. Porter.
Hunter et al. vs. Wray.
Stuber, Jr., vs. Corey.
Greenwald & Co. vs. Sanderson.
Allen, administratrix, vs. Miller.
Hazlewood & Blackmore vs. Geo. Wolff.
Grely vs. Gray, Possiel & Reese.
C. Fetterman, executor, vs. O'Hara and wife.
N. Snyder & Co. vs. John A. Carothers.
Myers vs. Elizabeth Hoeveler, administratrix.

Common Pleas No. 2.
(*Before Judge White.*)

In the equity proceedings of Richard Wattail et ux. vs. Wm. Holden et al., a hearing was had, defendants having denied the allegation made in complainant's bill, and an injunction was refused. The object was to have Ellen Holden make a deed conveying certain property in Allegheny to plaintiffs.

A motion for a new trial was made and reasons were filed on the part of defendant in the case of Oliver C. House vs. Daniel Pierce.

Trial List for To-day.

Sampson et al vs. Negley.
Nicols vs. Hoffman.
Ewing vs. Rafferty.
Joe vs. Finstein & Co.
Brush vs. Miller.
Kierholtzer, executrix, vs. Hanna.
Thompson vs. Onions & Baldwin.
McDonal vs. McDonald & Jackson.
Hapff vs. Barton & Co.

Criminal Court.
(*Before Judge Kirkpatrick.*)

There was but little business done in this Court on Satuday. To-day the Myers murder case will be taken up.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.
Fred Meyers, McCallester, et al.,
P. J. Sweeney, Jno. R. Black,
J. S. Bell, Fred Bikige,
J. Archer, Jas. Kaelcher,
J. Mink, Danl. Kaylor,
Jos. Carr, Pat Shannon,
Jno. H. Goe, Martin Joyce,
W. P. Lee et al. Jno. C. Dolan,
L. Reigard, M. J. Clark,
J. Myer, Mary J. Hays et al.,
F. Shay, Mary J. Hays,
F. Riddle, H. Marks,
J. Burney, Thos. Lamb,
H. Schafer, O. Downs,
J. Griffin, J. Eichley.
J. Parker.

Court Brevities.
THE new trial of the More-*Post* libel suit is set for Tuesday next.

THE Murray-Kilgore *quo warranto* will be argued on Wednesday afternoon, before Judge Sterret and Collier.

COMMON PLEAS No. 1, granted a rule on Saturday last, on the Western Building and Loan Association to show cause why an order should not be granted requiring them to assign to Peter Shoen 5 shares of stock which has been forfeited without just cause, as he alleges that he has paid up all dues.

THE case of Fred Meyers, charged with the murder of Adam Horn, in a saloon on Third avenue, will be commenced in the Criminal Court to-day. Detective Moessner brought Louise Moore, Jennie Gardner and Emma Butler from the Work House on Saturday, to appear as witnesses. They were in the saloon when the affair occurred.

A SUMMONS has been issued in the case of Edward Smith vs. John Thompson. The plaintiff charges that the defendant has maliciously prosecuted by Thompson last October, by reason of which he lost money; that he was arrested on charges of encroaching on coal land belonging to others, besides damaging on the surface. He alleges that these charges are without a shadow of fact, and that he was compelled to stop his works and buy coal at high figures to fill out his contracts. He wants $1,000 damages.

J. O. S. GOLDEN and Joseph McNaugher filed their answer on Saturday last to the rule of the Court requiring them to show cause why they should not vacate the office of School Directors in the Tenth ward, Allegheny, in favor of Geo. W. Day and John Vanoblen. The respondents set forth that they were elected to the office for three years, in 1875, before the district now comprising the ward had been taken into the city. On the third Tuesday of February, 1875, the ward being then in the city, the respondents claim that they were elected for three years longer. The case is still pending.

A New Commission House.
We take pleasure in commending to the attention of dealers the card of Messrs. Mechling & McBride, published in another column, who have engaged in the business of General Produce and Commission Merchants at No. 207 Liberty street. Having an intimate and personal knowledge of the gentlemen composing this firm, we have no hesitancy in giving them our unqualified endorsement for honor, honesty and fair dealing, and can assure our readers that any correspondence they may open with this house must surely result to their pleasure and profit, and that any goods they may entrust to their disposal will be placed at the very best ruling rates, and the returns for the same promptly and faithfully remitted. Having had many years of experience in the same line, parties may rely on their judgment and business capacity as being entirely equal to the attainment of satisfactory results, and being reliable and responsible, there can not be the least possible hazard in consignments to their care. We know of no commission house which we can more cordially recommend.

Imported Fabrics.
J. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth street, is now showing a full line of the latest styles in imported fabrics, and solicits an inspection of his stock, feeling confident he will be able to please the most fastidious taste.

J. B. Heard & Co., 118 Federal street.

Removal.
R. A. Hall, dealer in Wigs, Toupees, Curls, Frizzes and Human Hair Ornaments, has removed from No. 79 Fourth avenue to 55 Fourth avenue, second floor.

Fashionable Suits
made to order from the choicest material, and at greatly reduced prices, can now be obtained at the popular merchant tailoring establishment of J. B. Carson, No. 48 Sixth street.

Cash Buyers
will find great bargains in Black Cashmeres and Black and Colored Silks at H. J. Lynch's, No. 96 Market street.

See the Large Lot
of Quilts and Table Linens selling low to quit business. J. B. HEARD & Co.

W. J. France, "the Grocer," has removed to No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....It was Lent, now it isn't, it's gone.

....The Chamber of Commerce meets this afternoon.

....The new style Spring hats out turbans the Turks.

....."Shoot the turban," there's no danger of hitting the girl.

....Strange as it may seem, the Easterly winds were from the Sou-west yesterday.

....An official visit of the Street Committee will be made to Thirty-third street to-day.

....Several petty larcenies were reported at the Mayor's Office, Allegheny, yesterday morning.

....If ten eggs you ate, why extenuate—it's absurd. Go 'long to school and don't do it any more.

....."Eggs, did you say? Naw. I don't want no eggs. Gimme some kraut, or onions or something."

....During the month of March last 15,542,500 bushels of coal were shipped from the pools of the Monongahela river.

....The winds that howled so fiercely on Saturday night left a number of awnings yawning because of rents not down in the article.

....Battery B. Association, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, will hold its seventh annual reunion at New Castle on the 26th inst.

....The meeting under the auspices of the Juvenile Total Abstinence Union, of Allegheny, will be held this evening in Crusade Hall, on North avenue.

....A meeting of the Clearing House Association will be held this afternoon for the purpose of taking measures looking toward the retention of the United States Depository in this city.

....Henry Coulter and Leon Long, of the Allegheny Barge Club, Ed. Powell, of the Columbia, and Pat. Luther, of the Iliper, will, it is said, compose a four-oared crew to take part in the Centennial regatta.

....The National Labor Convention meets to-day at Lafayette Hall. Its purpose, as stated in a circular, is to organize and hold the balance of power. Delegates are expected from nearly all sections of the country.

....Coroner McCallin held an inquest on the body of Sarah Cooke, who died suddenly at her residence, on Gibbons street, yesterday morning, at the advanced age of 67 years. A verdict of death from general debility was rendered.

....The citizens of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, are requested to meet at D. Lutz's Hall, on Monday, April 17th, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M., in regard to discussing the project of building a new school house; also about the division of said ward.

....John Miller, the puddler who was arrested on suspicion of being the party who made the attempt at assassination on Brownsville avenue last Thursday night, was released by Alderman Burke on Saturday on a thousand dollars bail.

....The kick of a mule broke the jaw of young Schinfelter, a resident of Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny, on Saturday. The hybrid objected to having his shin fed, so he planted a feeler on the young man's jaw and hoisted him over a twelve foot embankment.

....On Friday an insane man got on a train on the West Penn railroad, at Freeport, and came to Allegheny city, where he refused to get off the cars. He was taken in charge by an officer and removed to the lock-up. He will probably be handed over to the Poor Board to-day.

....On Saturday night about nine o'clock two lamps exploded in the residence of Mr. Corday on, Pennsylvania avenue, near Fulton street, Allegheny. The Good Will engine company was on hand and extinguished the fire. No one was hurt, but a handsome large doll was entirely destroyed.

....Wm. Irwin was found by a policeman about two o'clock yesterday morning near the corner of Forty-fourth and Butler streets, with one finger broken, another finger broken square off at the joint, and his head very badly cut. He was unable to tell how he had received the injuries. They were dressed by Dr. Hanna.

....The new hall of Allegheny Division No. 17, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at the corner of Bidwell street and Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, was dedicated last week. The dedicatory address was delivered by Mr. P. M. Arthur, of Cleveland, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of the United States and Canada.

....In the Twelfth ward station house on Saturday night Geo. Knoor and Bob Hughes were locked up together in the same cell. When he entered George had $12.70 in his possession, but when he awake his money had disappeared, and was subsequently found in the possession of his cell mate, Hughes. The latter was then held on a charge of larceny.

....Wm. Early, an employe of Kramer & Vogleson, was committed to jail on Saturday to answer a charge of having within the last half week stolen a couple of pea nuts, valued at $60, from Dickey's warehouse, on Water street, where Kramer & Vogleson had stored them. It is alleged that he gulled them by sending orders purporting to come from the firm.

....The American House, Barr & Taylor, proprietors, was newly opened on Saturday last, after being refitted, and prepared for custom. It is